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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET UNION

USSR May Seek Changes in Middle East C 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK Envoy Holds Press Conference in Beijing D 1
Huang Hua Meets Outgoing Japanese Ambassador D 3
Kang Keqing Meets With Japanese Group 8 Oct D 3
Japanese Seek U.S. Help on Islands Return D 3
Briefs: Railway Workers to Japan D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Soviet Ships To Visit Vietnam's Danang Harbor E 1
Lao Guerrillas Attack Vietnamese Troops E 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Italian Speaker Visit G 1
Attends Shanghai Banquet G 1
Trip Comments [ANSA] G 1
Departs 8 Oct G 2
ANSA Report on Visit G 2
Zhang Wenjin Meets Maltese Prime Minister G 3
Gu Mu Meets Swiss Trade Delegation Leader G 3
Briefs: FRG Red Cross Gift G 3

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Further Coverage of Yasir 'Arafat Visit I 1
Holds Talks With Huang Hua I 1
AFP Report on Talks I 1
Attends Soiree 8 Oct I 2
Meets Deng Xiaoping I 2
Ji Pengfei Departs for As-Sadat Funeral I 2
RENMIN RIBAO Hails Palestinian People's Struggle I 3
[8 Oct]
RENMIN RIBAO on Saudi Arabia's Role in Mideast I 4
[7 Oct]
Moroccan Party Group Meets PRC Amity Group I 6
Congolese Minister Entertained by Huang Zhen I 6

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Beijing Rally Held To Mark 1911 Revolution	K 1
Editorial Report on Rally	K 1
Television Relays Rally	K 2
Hu Yaobang Speech	K 3
Officials Meet Sun Relatives	K 9
RENMIN RIBAO Editorial [9 Oct]	K 10
Provinces, Regions Celebrate National Day	K 12
Editorial on Protecting Collective Property [RENMIN RIBAO 4 Oct]	K 15
Beijing RIBAO on Collective Commercial Units [9 Sep]	K 17

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Ren Zhongyi Addresses 1911 Anniversary Tea Party	P 1
Ren Zhongyi Attends Guangdong Cadre Meeting	P 2
Guangdong Conference Examines Industrial Work	P 3
Floods Cause Serious Damage in Guangdong	P 4
Zhanjiang Flood Damage	P 5
Ye Jianying Speech Discussed at Guangxi Meeting	P 5
Guangxi PLA Air Force Holds Military Review	P 6
Guangxi Meeting on Agricultural Management	P 6
Haikou CPPCC Forum Supports Ye's Proposal	P 7
Naval Unit in Hainan Holds National Day Review	P 7
Hainan PLA Unit Conducts Exercise in Tongza	P 8
HUBEI RIBAO on Developing Heavy Industry [15 Sep]	P 8
Briefs: Guangdong People's Letters, Visits	P 9

SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou Forums Discuss Ye Jiangying's Proposal	Q 1
Abuses Cause Work Stoppage in Kunming Factory [CHINA DAILY 8 Oct]	Q 1

NORTHWEST REGION

Gansu's Feng Jixin Visits Sun Yat-sen Statue	T 1
Shaanxi Marks 1911 Revolution Anniversary	T 1
Xinjiang Regional CPPCC Supports Ye Statement	T 2
Briefs: Gansu Cadre Labor Service	T 2

TAIWAN

Liao Chengzhi Discusses Links With Taiwan [KYODO]	V 1
Premier Denies U.S. Campus Spy Charges	V 1
Premier Calls on Costa Rican President	V 2

USSR MAY SEEK CHANGES IN MIDDLE EAST

OW081252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, October 8 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Central Television expressed in a commentary yesterday expectations that the death of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat may bring changes to the situation in the Middle East.

The commentary says that many observers have raised the inevitable question: Would there be changes in the Near East situation? The majority thinks that the death of As-Sadat could lead to changes.

In the last few days, TASS, Radio Moscow and the Soviet Central Television reported promptly and in detail the assassination and death of As-Sadat.

The Soviet propaganda machine carried in detail the speeches of leaders of some countries who called on the new Egyptian leaders to change the present policies, and to "revise the stand," "abandon" and "put an end" to As-Sadat's "policy of betrayal and the policy to form alliance with imperialism, Zionism." The Soviet media did not report even a single word on the indignation expressed by state leaders and public opinion over the assassination of As-Sadat.

The Moscow correspondent of the Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN pointed out in his report that "the Soviet Union did not want other people to link the assassination of As-Sadat with the relationship between Moscow and Cairo;" it "may take active measures to change the U.S.-Soviet balance of power in the Middle East in a direction in its favour."

The Soviet propaganda machine charged the United States again and again in recent days with "continuing to exert pressure on the Near East countries including Egypt and interfere in their internal affairs."

DPRK ENVOY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BEIJING

SK090412 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Speech by DPRK Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su at press conference at DPRK Embassy in Beijing on 8 October on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the KWP founding -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades from the newspapers, news agency, broadcasting stations, publications and press of China and staffers and reporters from the embassies of many countries in Beijing: I express deep thanks to you for attending this press conference.

I am holding a press conference today on the occasion of the historic day marking the 36th anniversary of the proclamation to the world by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, of the founding of the KWP, the ever-victorious party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Our party is a glorious party which grew out of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. It is an invincible party which was tempered in the great revolutionary struggle. Although our party was founded on 10 October 1945, its historic roots were provided amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

In the first stage when he embarked on the road of revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a policy to establish a solid organizational and ideological foundation for founding the party based on his scientific analysis of the situation in the communist movement and the development of the revolution in our country. Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the organizational and ideological foundation for founding the party was firmly established, and the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party was set in the course of a protracted and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

As a result, our party could be founded even in the complicated and chaotic situation created after liberation in 1945. Indeed, the founding of our party was the birth of a revolutionary party of a new type which adopts the *chuche* idea as its guiding ideology. It was also a brilliant fruition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's protracted and energetic struggle for founding the party.

It has been 36 years since our party was born. However, with the formation of the down-with-imperialism union, the first genuine communist revolutionary organization in Korea, it began to strike historic roots. Our party has enjoyed a proud history spanning over half a century.

Comrades, our revolution, which began under the banner of the *chuche* idea, has advanced far in the past 50 years. The course of the development of our party has been a course on which the *chuche* idea is embodied into reality and a glorious struggle for the victory of the *chuche* idea.

Our party has been tempered and refined in the difficult and complicated struggle to advance revolution and construction. Thus, it has been strengthened and developed into an invincible militant and revolutionary party. Amid the victorious advance of the revolution and construction and for the past 15 years in particular, our party has entered a new phase in its development. Revolutionary changes have occurred in party work.

As our party continues to advance, vigorously conducting ideological work, the ideological and spiritual traits of the party members and working people have undergone changes, and constant upsurges have been effected in socialist construction.

Today society is filled with infinite loyalty to the party and the revolution. Miracles which surprise the people of the world are being created one after another. By vigorously accelerating the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, our party is achieving brilliant victories in socialist construction. In our country, industry and agriculture are making rapid progress.

In the 1970-79 period, the rate of industrial growth in our country reached 15.9 percent annually. Total industrial production output during that period increased 3.8 times. The production of means of production increased 3.9 times, and the production of consumer goods increased 3.7 times. Grain production output per chongbo in our country increased to 7.2 tons in the case of rice and 6.3 tons in the case of corn. Last year our country attained a proud success in producing 9 million tons of grain.

Today our party members and working people are attaining great successes in the general advance to achieve the 10 grand prospective goals of socialist economic construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of our party.

Our party has also concentrated its main efforts on the implementation of the cultural revolution. As a result, great successes have been attained in the fields of education and culture. Today in our country, there are 170 colleges and universities and 481 senior vocational schools. Over 1 million technicians and skilled experts have been trained and fostered. The 12-year compulsory education system has been enforced in our country since 1975. Along with all this, great success has been achieved in scientific research activities.

In the public health field, preventive medical work and medical service work for the people have been improved greatly thanks to the thorough implementation of our party's preventive medical policy. As a result, all the people now enjoy the benefits of free medical treatment.

Today our people are making all efforts to realize the new proposal for the reunification of the country through the establishment of the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, which was advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress, as well as the 10-point policy of the Confederal Republic.

It is also the consistent policy of our party and government to seek the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and to achieve the independent reunification of the country.

Because of the two Koreas plot by splittists at home and abroad and their schemes for provoking a new war, the road ahead of our people, who are striving for the country's reunification, is still fraught with many difficulties and obstacles. But the Korean people will accomplish the historic cause of national reunification through the united efforts of the whole nation without fail.

I take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the party and Government of China and the fraternal Chinese people for their active support and encouragement extended to our people in the struggle for the socialist construction of the country and its independent and peaceful reunification. At the same time I sincerely hope that, in upholding the spirit of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and firmly maintaining the four modernizations, the fraternal Chinese people will make great progress in their struggle to build China into a powerful socialist country with a high level of democracy and high-level capability, together with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defense and modern sciences and technology, and to reunify the country by returning Taiwan to the motherland.

I also take this opportunity to express deep thanks to all socialist countries, nonaligned countries, other developing countries, the governments of the majority of the world countries and the peace-loving peoples of the world for their active support and sympathy extended to our people's just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In conclusion, I once again express thanks to the many comrades and friends here for having shared their valuable time in attending this press conference and for having listened to my statement with interest.

HUANG HUA MEETS OUTGOING JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

OW081742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, met with the outgoing Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida here this evening. They had a cordial conversation on further development of friendship and cooperation between China and Japan.

KANG KEQING MEETS WITH JAPANESE GROUP 8 OCT

OW081836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met today with a group of 13 Japanese citizens, all readers of a Chinese folk tale "A Flower by the Light."

The group, headed by Motoi Ishii, the former mayor of the city of Shimoda, arrived October 6.

Kang Keqing, also president of the All-China Women's Federation and vice-chairman of the Chinese People's National Committee for the Defense of Children, said: "The story has spread far and wide in Japan, reflecting the feelings among the people of both Japan and China."

JAPANESE SEEK U.S. HELP ON ISLANDS RETURN

OW090502 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, October 8 (XINHUA) -- A Japanese mission for the reversion of the northern territories appealed to the U.S. Government today for support to their fight against the Soviet occupation of Japanese territories.

Isao Terashima, leader of the mission and mayor of Nemuro City, said at a press conference this afternoon that the U.S. officials showed great understanding of the territory problems and expressed the U.S. Government's support for the Japanese struggle to regain the territories.

The 10-member mission, organized by the League for the Return of the Northern Territories, arrived in New York on October 4 and contacted a number of U.N. missions to seek support from their governments. They came later to Washington to see U.S. Government officials.

Terashima gave an account of the Soviet occupation of the northern territories and the Japanese people's struggle for the return of these territories. He urged the world community to put pressure on the Soviets to make them negotiate with the Japanese Government for a settlement of the territory issue.

The Japanese people will never stop fighting against Soviet occupation until the northern territories are returned to Japan, he averred.

BRIEFS

RAILWAY WORKERS TO JAPAN -- Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese railway workers' trade union delegation led by Wang Zhijie, chairman of the trade union, left here by air today for a friendly visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese National Railway Workers' Union and General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions.

[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 8 Oct 81 OW]

SOVIET SHIPS TO VISIT VIETNAM'S DANANG HARBOR

OW071844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, October 7 (XINHUA) -- A cruiser and an escort vessel of the Soviet Union's Pacific fleet will visit Vietnam's Danang harbor from October 10 to 14, according to a report from TASS.

In recent years the Soviet Union has been using military harbors constructed by the United States during the Vietnam war to strengthen its fleets' exercising abilities in the Strait of Malacca and the South China Sea.

LAO GUERRILLAS ATTACK VIETNAMESE TROOPS

OW080806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Lao guerrillas recently wiped out a total of 50 Vietnamese soldiers in a number of encounters at Xiphandon area, lower Laos, reported radio Democratic Kampuchea quoting news from Laos.

In the ten days from September 2 to 11, Lao guerrillas made surprise attacks on Vietnamese invaders stationed at Kleum, Ban Ou, Heug and other villages of the Xiphandon area, killing and wounding 30 of them.

On September 26, the guerrillas assaulted Vietnamese troops based in Kleum and Preal villages killing five Vietnamese and wounding seven. They killed eight more Vietnamese soldiers from the same villages on October 3 and 4.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ITALIAN SPEAKER VISIT

Attends Shanghai Banquet

OW081135 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] On the evening of 7 October, the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee held a banquet in honor of Italian House Speaker Nilde Iotti and her party. In his toast, Hu Lijiao, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, said: Friendship between China and Italy has developed further since the two countries established diplomatic relations. In 1979 Shanghai and Milan became friendship cities. The current visit by House Speaker Iotti will further contribute to the friendship and cooperation between China and Italy. House Speaker Iotti said she was deeply impressed with her visit to Shanghai. She praised Shanghai people's hospitality, openness, diligence and intelligence and referred to Shanghai's industrialization as a landmark of China's modernization.

House Speaker Iotti and her party are scheduled to leave Shanghai for home via Japan on 8 October.

Trip Comments

AU071200 Rome ANSA in English 0812 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Shanghai, 7 Oct (ANSA) -- The speaker of the Italian Lower House, Nilde Iotti who winds up a ten-day visit to China tomorrow, declared in the evening here that she had "confidence in the future of China because it is being built by a people who impressed me with their [word indistinct], their capabilities and their intelligence."

In her statement to newsmen, delivered on the eve of the closing day of her tour of the provinces today, the Italian House speaker raged over the impressions she gathered during her stay and referred to her consultations with China's leaders.

In a reference to the objective of her trip to China, the House speaker said that she was confident that she had "contributed to the establishment of good relations" between the legislative bodies of the two countries. "I feel that contacts of this type, and not only those at the government level, can facilitate the causes of detente and peace," she said. In this connection (?she stated) that her invitation to members of the National People's Congress to visit Italy at a date yet to be established had been "accepted with pleasure."

In response to a question on the ties between some aspects of her visit and her position as a member of the Italian Communist Party leadership, Mrs. Iotti said that, on the Chinese side, the accent was always placed on relations between the two institutions represented, as provided for in the invitation she received in Rome in November 1979. She went on to explain that Italy's communists do not view any of their relations in the perspective of a "choice" between the Chinese and Soviet Communist Parties and added that this policy is not an [word indistinct] of a sample "neutral" position but of a constant search for "unity within diversity" through autonomous and constructive examinations of (?various) problems. In this context, one reporter recalled that on the Chinese side, there had been mention of the "struggle against hegemonism," [words indistinct] aside for reference to the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Iotti responded by pointing out that she had spoken [words indistinct], on the one hand, "realistic consideration" is attached to the importance of a dialogue between the two major powers in the interest of peace and, on the [words indistinct] "can be overcome" and due space can be given to increasingly important voices, such as those of China, Europe and the countries of the Third World.

The Italian speaker then disclosed that these issues had not been touched on during her talk on Friday with Deng Xiaoping, China's most authoritative leader. The vice chairman of the party was spoken of as "a man who is very intelligent and confident, not so much of himself as of his policy line."

By way of illustration, Mrs. Jotti referred to a number of explanations Deng provided on the integration of the collective economy and the economy of the individual in China.

The Italian dignitary will be the guest of honor at a dinner given by the chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Assembly, Hu Lijiao.

Upon her arrival here Tuesday, she was welcomed by Hu Lijiao and taken to the building [word indistinct] Chinese Communist Party was founded in 1921. Tomorrow, Mrs. Jotti is scheduled to depart for Italy, with a stopover planned in Tokyo.

Departs 8 Oct

OW081827 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Shanghai, October 8 (XINHUA -- Nilde Jotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy, wound up her official visit to China and left by air today for home via Japan. She was seen off at the airport by Hu Lijiao, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, and Ou Tangliang, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, who accompanied Jotti on her China tour.

Before leaving Shanghai, Jotti said the Chinese leaders and people she met during her visit had made a deep impression on her. "Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, Premier Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders have shown determination to solve problems left behind by the gang of four's rampage. They are determined to build China into an advanced and civilized country. The Chinese people I have seen are industrious and ingenious people, full of vigor and working wholeheartedly," she said. "Since you have wise leaders and outstanding and great people, you will surely achieve your established goal," she said.

She described China's modernization as "a correct choice."

Jotti said her visit marked the first contact between the Italian and Chinese parliaments. "This contact is beneficial to both sides," she said. She expressed a desire to strengthen cooperation with the Chinese and to exchange views on issues of common interest. She said the Italian Chamber of Deputies will upon her return home, send an official invitation to the National People's Congress for a delegation to visit Italy.

ANSA Report on Visit

AU081951 Rome ANSA in English 1938 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 8 Oct (ANSA) -- Italian Lower House floor Speaker Nilda Jotti took off for home today, via Tokyo, after winding up a ten-day visit to China which extended Rome's and Beijing's bilateral swaps to the legislative realm. Jotti, who visited the country as a guest of the People's National Assembly, often voiced the wish that a future of world peace may promote progress in China and Italy as well as the development of their bilateral relations in remarks during the visit.

Shanghai was the last stop on an excursion through Chinese provinces she started last Friday after meeting key members of the Chinese leadership in Beijing like Chinese Communist Party Deputy Chairman Deng Xiaoping, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Deputy Parliamentary Speaker Peng Chong.

She also met with the president of the Chinese National Women's Federation, Kang Keqing, the widow of "the father of the People's Liberation Army, 'Zhu De.

Jotti gave an account of all these meetings in an interview with the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY today prior to her departure.

The references during her visit to her membership in the Italian Communist Party's leadership were few but meaningful. The Italian and Chinese parties established formal ties eighteen months ago.

Jotti skirted repeated Chinese references to Soviet "hegemony" by expressing a vision of the world in which "realistic" regard was given to the importance of negotiations between the two leading world powers while at the same time moves made to emerge from "bi-polarism" and make way for China, Europe and Third World countries to play bigger roles. She also voiced her faith in China's future "because it is made of a people which impressed me for its commitment, its ability and its intelligence."

ZHANG WENJIN MEETS MALTESE PRIME MINISTER

OW080710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Valletta, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff received Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin here this evening. They exchanged views on some issues of interest to both sides in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Maltese Minister of Development, Energy, Ports and Tele-communications Wistin Abela also had discussions with the Chinese vice foreign minister on economic cooperation between the two countries. They expressed their desire to further develop the cooperation.

Zhang Wenjin arrived here this afternoon to attend the inaugural ceremony of the Malta-China friendship dock.

GU MU MEETS SWISS TRADE DELEGATION LEADER

OW081320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu today met and had a friendly talk with Benedict von Tscharner, leader of the Swiss delegation to the fifth session of China-Switzerland joint trade committee. Swiss Ambassador to China Werner Sigg was present at the meeting.

BRIEFS

FRG RED CROSS GIFT -- Shanghai, September 17 (XINHUA) -- The Red Cross Society of the Federal Republic of Germany presented a x-ray fluoroscopy vehicle to the Red Cross Society of China at a ceremony in Shanghai today. Guenther Schoedel, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China, and Wang Yi, vice-president of the Red Cross Society of China, traveled here from Beijing to attend the ceremony. At the ceremony, Schoedel turned over the keys of the vehicle on behalf of the German Red Cross Society to Yang Kai, vice-mayor of Shanghai and president of the Shanghai branch of the Red Cross Society of China. In their speeches, both Schoedel and Yang said they wished that cooperation and friendship between the two societies would continuously develop. The Red Cross Society of China said the vehicle will be used by the Shanghai branch. After the ceremony, Yang Kai gave a dinner in honor of Ambassador Schoedel. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 17 Sep 81 OW]

FURTHER COVERAGE OF YASIR 'ARAFAT VISIT

Holds Talks With Huang Hua

OW081544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and general commander of the Palestinian revolutionary forces, held two rounds of talks here today.

They exchanged views on the international situation, especially the Middle East, in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Huang Hua said as a focus of contention between the two hegemonist powers, the Middle East is in an extremely tense situation. The people there suffer the most. The intricate Middle East question could not be solved by relying on this or that big power, but by relying on the firm solidarity of the Palestinian people and the Arab countries and people.

Huang Hua reiterated the Chinese Government and people's consistent stand of firm support to the just cause of the Palestinian people.

'Arafat reviewed the struggle of the Palestine Liberation Organization and its stand on the Middle East question.

Taking part in the talks for the Palestinians were members of the PLO Executive Committee Mahmud 'Abbas and Tayib 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad. Taking part for the Chinese were He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

AFP Report on Talks

OW082122 Paris AFP in English 2045 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Oct (AFP) -- Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), came to China with a "shopping list" of military supplies the PLO hoped to obtain from the Chinese Government, a PLO spokesman said today. Mahmud Labadi, speaking after Mr. 'Arafat's second day of talks with Chinese leaders, refused to give details, adding only that the military aid the PLO needed most was anti-aircraft missiles, which were not on the list solicited by Mr. 'Arafat from China. "Such missiles are not among our requests. I don't think the Chinese have what we need in that respect," he said.

Coming in the aftermath of the assassination in Cairo of President Anwar as-Sadat, Mr. 'Arafat's stay in Beijing has brought to light deep differences between the PLO's and China's attitudes to the event, though China supports the PLO militarily and diplomatically. During a banquet yesterday in Mr. 'Arafat's honour, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang said China regarded Mr. as-Sadat's death as a "tremendous loss." Mr. 'Arafat, president of the PLO's Executive Committee, said in substance, that he was pleased at the event, adding that it gave the signal for the breakdown of the Camp David agreements" signed in 1979 by Mr. as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

Mr. 'Arafat today had two talks, lasting a total of five hours, with Deputy Prime Minister Huang Hua, who is China's foreign minister. Mr. Labadi said: "No major disagreement on important questions appeared during these exchanges of views."

The PLO spokesman, who attended the meetings, refused to comment on the Chinese attitude to Mr. as-Sadat's death. On the other hand, he asserted that Mr. Huang and Mr. 'Arafat found themselves in complete agreement in condemning "the systematic support of the United States for Israel."

Asked about possible criticism by the Chinese during talks with Mr. 'Arafat of "hegemonism" -- an expression denoting the Soviet Union in China's political vocabulary -- Mr. Labadi said: "I didn't listen."

Attends Soiree 8 Oct

OW081730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by Y. Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the organization, attended a cultural evening presented by the central song and dance ensemble here today. Accompanying the guests at the performance were Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture, and He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

The soiree was arranged by the Ministry of Culture in honor of Chairman 'Arafat and his party.

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW090839 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive committee of the organization and general commander of the Palestinian revolutionary forces, at the Great Hall of the People here this morning. Deng Xiaoping greeted the guests with a warm hug and extended "a hearty welcome to brother 'Arafat."

Deng Xiaoping said: "You are at the forefront of the struggle for national liberation. You are our comrades-in-arms. We have all along supported the Palestinian people in their fight for liberation. The struggle of the Palestinian people is protracted, but you are bound to win victory."

'Arafat said: "We shall never forget the Chinese people's support to us in our struggle." Deng Xiaoping said: "Our aid is limited. You have to rely mainly on your own efforts and on the unity of the Arab countries and peoples."

Present on the occasion were Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister; He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Tayib 'Abd ar-Rahim Mahmud, head of the mission of the PLO in Beijing, was also present.

Ji PENGFEI DEPARTS FOR AS-SADAT FUNERAL

OW090816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei, special envoy of the People's Republic of China left here this morning for Cairo to attend the funeral of President Anwar as-Sadat of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Seeing him off at the airport were Vice-Premier Chen Muhua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and 'Izz al-'Arab Amin Ibrahim, Egyptian ambassador to China.

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS PALESTINIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

HK090837 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by An Guozhang [1344 0948 4545] "The Wishes of the Palestinian People Will Certainly Be Realized"]

[Text] Not long ago, a 15-day war broke out between the Palestinians and Israelis on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. The Israeli authorities vainly hoped to wipe out the resistance of the Palestinian people by means of a large-scale assault. In the end, they met with ignominious defeat and had to agree to a cease-fire. Although Israel and the United States still stubbornly refuse to recognize the PLO, they cannot deny that the PLO is a party to the fighting and the cease-fire. Neither can they deny the authoritativeness of the PLO in implementing the cease-fire agreement. The reason is that in this war, it was the armed forces of the PLO that had singlehandedly pitted themselves against the Israeli aggressors and frustrated their shameful plot.

The fact that the PLO has won a military, political and diplomatic victory in this large-scale military confrontation is further proof to the world that the just struggle of the Palestinian people is invincible and cannot be extinguished.

Backed by the United States, Israel has been carrying out aggression and expansion on the pretext of "survival" since 1948. It invaded and occupied the land of the Palestinian people which the United Nations had resolved to put under Arab jurisdiction, thus forcing more than 400,000 Palestinians to either leave their homes and wander from place to place or live in humiliation under Israeli military occupation. Fueled by the hope of returning to their homeland and regaining their national rights, the Palestinians rose in resistance and waged a tenacious struggle. With the birth of the PLO in 1964, the isolated and scattered struggles began to form a unified force and to embark on the road of solidarity and unity. From then on, armed struggle developed rapidly. At present, the PLO has an armed force of more than 20,000 men.

Besides leading the armed struggle, the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, also actively carries out political and diplomatic activities. It closes ranks with the Arab countries, strives to win the support of the Third World and all justice-upholding countries and is willing to achieve the goal of struggle by means of a political settlement. With a view to bringing about a fair settlement of the Middle East question, the PLO had twice proposed alternative solutions, in 1969 and 1974. Last August, it again proposed a three-stage program for the solution of this question. This fully shows that the PLO has been making every possible effort to seek a fair and lasting solution. As Chairman 'Arafat repeatedly stated, the aim of the PLO is to "provide the means for the Palestinians to enjoy their right to establish an independent state," "not to destroy any country."

To this end, PLO leaders have visited quite a number of Asian, African and European countries over the past year and have achieved gratifying results in their missions. According to statistics, the PLO has established relations with more than 120 countries and has offices and permanent representatives in more than 80 countries and international organizations. Some countries which had a different way of looking at the Palestinian liberation cause have changed or are changing their stand. They have gradually come to realize that the Palestinian question is not a refugee question. For example, France has already declared that the Palestinian people are entitled to self-determination. British Foreign Secretary Carrington also said: "If you want to solve the Middle East question, you must take the views of the PLO into consideration." Last year, the EC officially declared for the first time that "recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" is necessary for the solution of the Middle East question. The PLO has become an important everyday force on the Middle East and international stage.

The Chinese people have maintained good relations with the Palestinian people for quite some time. The Chinese Government and people all along have supported the just struggle waged by the Arab and Palestinian people for the recovery of lost territory and the restoration of national rights and are deeply convinced that the wishes of the Palestinian people will certainly be realized. China is one of the first countries to recognize the PLO and Beijing is the site of the first PLO office outside the Arab world. For the sake of strengthening friendly relations between the Chinese and Palestinian people, Chairman 'Arafat twice visited our country, in 1964 and 1970, and had cordial meetings with Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and other party and state leaders. Other PLO leaders and some 30 delegations also visited China at different times. In international activities, Chinese and Palestinians have maintained necessary contacts and friendly cooperation all along. The Chinese Government and people treasure their friendship with the Palestinian people. The Palestinian people also regard China as their loyal friend. Chairman 'Arafat's third visit to our country will definitely bring about the further development of friendship between the Chinese and Palestinian people.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SAUDI ARABIA'S ROLE IN MIDEAST

HK080937 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 81 p 7

[News analysis by Ma Shikun [7456 0013 3824]: "Saudi Arabia on the Mideast Stage"]

[Text] "The Saudi Arabians are leaving their tents...and are playing an increasingly important behind-the-scenes role in Middle East diplomacy." This is how the Western press has described Saudi Arabia's recent role in Middle East affairs.

In recent years, Saudi Arabia has played a conspicuous role in promoting unity among the Arab countries, preventing foreign intervention and pushing ahead with a peaceful solution of the Middle East question. Thus, it plays a vivid and dramatic part on the Mideast political stage which has a complicated background.

Major diplomatic efforts undertaken by Saudi Arabia since the winter of 1980 include:

Last November, Saudi Arabia successfully mediated disputes between Syria and Jordan and normalized the strained relations between these two neighboring countries which nearly went to war.

Last March, Saudi Arabia joined with five other countries in forming the Gulf Cooperation Council. This was an important step taken by the Gulf countries to expel outside forces, and close ranks for the mutual strengthening and safeguarding of security and stability in the Gulf region.

In April, Saudi Arabia severed diplomatic relations with the puppet Karmal regime, denounced the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country. World opinion regarded this as a "brave and resolute action."

In July, using its political and economic clout, Saudi Arabia played an important role in placating the internal crisis in Lebanon and in bringing about a cease fire between the PLO and Israel. This move was widely acclaimed by the Middle East countries and by world opinion.

In August, Crown Prince Fahd put forth a seven-point proposal for realizing peace in the Middle East. This was a significant step taken by Saudi Arabia for the peaceful solution of the Middle East question.

The seven-point proposal not only safeguards the interests of the Palestinian people and upholds the principles of the Arab countries, but realistically recognizes the existence of Israel. It proposes in clear-cut terms a plan for the peaceful solution of the Middle East question. Because it opens a path for a complete and fair solution of the Middle East question, this proposal produced great repercussions and was widely received throughout the world.

Saudi Arabia can play an important role on the Middle East stage and win the confidence and respect of countries in this region for the following reasons: First, it always maintains its firm stand of safeguarding the interests of the Arab countries. Saudi Arabia sees the Middle East question as a common challenge to the Arab countries. It holds that in order to bring about a complete and fair solution of this question, it is necessary to recover at the earliest possible date all Arab territories occupied by Israel, stop Israeli aggression and provide the means for the Palestinian people to enjoy their national rights, including the right to set up an independent state. Saudi Arabia emphasizes in particular that the Arab countries should iron out their differences and strengthen unity. Recently, it has also paid attention to improving relations with Egypt while successfully playing its role as a mediator in disputes between countries concerned. The Saudi Arabian leaders believe that Egypt can be an important military ally in the struggle to resist the Soviet advance on the Gulf and is an indispensable partner in the solution of the Middle East question. This course of action takes the situation as a whole into consideration and conforms with the fundamental interests of the people in the Middle East.

Second, because Saudi Arabia can see the present world situation in a realistic light, it is able to adopt a more farsighted and practical foreign policy. Toward Soviet aggression and expansion, it maintains proper vigilance and upholds a stand of firm opposition rather than exercising forbearance and seeking momentary ease as it did in the past. The Saudi leaders have come to realize that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its expansion and infiltration in the Horn of Africa, the Red Sea region and other places in the Middle East are not isolated actions but are a part of the Soviet global strategy to seize the Middle East oil by establishing strongholds. No doubt this sober understanding and clear analysis have helped boost Saudi Arabia's position and political image in the Middle East.

In the face of the mounting Soviet threat to the Middle East and Gulf area following its invasion of Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia has improved its relations with the United States, strengthened cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic and military fields and achieved better coordination in each other's diplomatic efforts in the Middle East. At the same time, it has also criticized and waged struggle against U.S. actions that would imperil the interests of the Middle East countries. For example, it recently opposed the so-called "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel, accusing the Americans of continuing to show partiality toward Israel and urging them to "adopt a reasonable, just and impartial stand and stop giving military support to the Israelis" on the Middle East question. Relations between Saudi Arabia and the West European countries have also developed very rapidly. This year, King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd have visited Western Europe one after the other. Leaders of Britain, West Germany, Austria, France and other West European countries also visited Saudi Arabia in succession. While economic and military needs do exist, the principal reason that prompted Saudi Arabia to strengthen its relations with the West European countries is that the EC has adopted a more realistic stand by recognizing the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Saudi Arabia hopes to enlist the help of Western Europe in order to advance the peace process in the Middle East and to make Western Europe exert pressure on the United States to revise its erroneous practices on the Middle East question.

With its abundant financial resources, Saudi Arabia is able to give generous aid to the developing countries, particularly the Middle East countries. According to statistics, its aid to the developing countries each year amounts to 7 percent of its annual national income. This percentage greatly exceeds that of the industrially developed countries. Obviously this plays an important part in enabling it to play an effective political and diplomatic role in the Middle East.

MOROCCAN PARTY GROUP MEETS PRC AMITY GROUP

OW081904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Li Yimang [2621 0001 3047], president of the Association for International Understanding of China, met and had a friendly talk here this evening with a delegation from the Istiqlal Party of Morocco led by Abdesslam Ben Abdeljalile, member of the party's executive committee and inspector of the party. Li Yimang extended welcome to Abdesslam Abdeljalile at head of the party's delegation for coming to China soon after the establishment of the Association for International Understanding of China. He said he believed that the delegation's visit would make new contributions to developing friendship and cooperation between China and Morocco and the people of the two countries.

Abdesslam Abdeljalile said that, under the leadership of King Hassan II, the Moroccan people paid special attention to developing friendly relations with the Chinese people. "The Istiqlal Party will continue to strengthen the genuine friendship between the people of Morocco and China," he said.

Present on the occasion were Lei Jieqiong [7191 3381 8825], vice-president of the Association for International Understanding of China, and council members of the association and leading members of other departments concerned, including Zhang Jialuo, Zhu Liang, Tan Wenrui and Liu Houming.

After the meeting, Li Yimang hosted a banquet in honor of the Moroccan guests.

The Moroccan guests arrived here this morning at the invitation of the Association for International Understanding of China.

CONGOLESE MINISTER ENTERTAINED BY HUANG ZHEN

OW081756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Jean-Baptiste Taty-Loutard, minister of culture, arts and scientific research of the Congo, and his wife were guests of honor at a banquet hosted by China's Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. In their toasts, minister in charge of the commission Huang Zhen and Minister Taty-Loutard agreed that with the development of the friendly relations between the two countries, their cultural exchanges will daily expand.

Among the guests were Albert Matoko, Congolese ambassador to China, and his wife. Wang Zhongfang, vice-minister of the host commission, Ai Qing, poet and vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, were also present.

Mr. and Mrs. Taty-Loutard arrived here this morning. During his stay in China, Taty-Loutard will meet Chinese literary and art workers and seek ways to enhance ties of friendship between cultural circles of the two countries.

BEIJING RALLY HELD TO MARK 1911 REVOLUTION

OW090826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- More than 10,000 people from all walks of life gathered at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

The meeting is presided over by Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, will deliver an important speech at the meeting.

Attending the meeting are party and state leaders in Beijing; vice-chairmen of National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; 1911 revolution participants; veterans who have worked with Dr. Sun Yat-sen; relatives of Dr. Sun Yat-sen; sons and daughters of noted 1911 participants; relatives of Overseas Chinese and foreign friends who supported and subsidized Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his revolutionary activities; relatives of dozens of Kuomintang and former ranking generals of Kuomintang as well as scholars from abroad and Hong Kong and Macao who have come for the 1911 revolution academic discussion.

Qu Wu, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang; Hu Juewen, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of China Democratic National Construction Association; Miao Yuntai, delegate to the NPC Standing Committee and former Kuomintang General Lam Sum Lee (Li Mo'an) will also speak at the meeting.

Editorial Report on Rally

OW091120 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 0750 GMT on 9 October begins a live broadcast from the Great Hall of the People of a rally to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. According to the announcer, the rally is attended by some 10,000 people.

At 0755 GMT, the announcer says: "Attending the rally and seated at the rostrum are chairman of the preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution Ye Jianying; Vice Chairmen Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Deng Yingchao, Wei Guoqing, Peng Chong, Liao Chengzhi, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Shi Liang, Banqen Erdini Qoigy Gyancan, Liu Lantao, Kang Keqing, Zhou Jianren, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang and Huang Kunlun; Secretary General Qu Wu; other party and state leaders Hua Guofeng, Peng Zhen, Wang Zhen, Fang Yi, Yu Qiuli, Geng Biao, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Seypedin, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Renzhong, Gu Mu, Song Renqiong, Yang Dezhi, Yao Yilin, Li Jingquan, Xiao Jingguang, Yang Shangkun, Kang Shien, Bo Yibo, Zhang Aiping and Huang Hua; President of the Supreme People's Court Jiang Hua; Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Huang Huoqing; members of the Standing Committee of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission Han Xianchu, Yang Yong, Wang Ping, Chen Xilian; Vice Chairmen of the National CPPCC Committee Lu Dingyi, Li Weiha, Wang Shoudao, Rong Yiren, Hu Yuzhi, He Changgong, Xiao Ke, Cheng Zihua, Yang Xiufeng, Bao Erhan, Zhou Peiyuan and Qian Changzhao; elderly people who participated in the 1911 revolution; Overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, and foreign friends who have been invited; members of the preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution; and responsible persons of the departments of the CCP Central Committee and state organs, the Chinese PLA, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government totaling more than 200 people." Ye Jianying presides over the rally.

At 0800 GMT, the rally begins with the PRC national anthem.

At 0801 GMT, Hu Yaobang begins his speech which ends at 0840 GMT.

At 0841 GMT, Qu Wu, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and secretary general of the preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution delivers a speech. In his speech, he pledges to "work hand in hand with the people throughout the country including the compatriots in Taiwan for the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the sacred cause of national reunification at an early date." He voices his "support to the struggle for liberation waged by the oppressed nations and oppressed people in the whole world, to the cause of world peace and to the cause of the progress of mankind," and expresses his firm opposition against "imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism." Qu's speech ends at 0859 GMT.

At 0900 GMT, Hu Jiewen, chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association and vice chairman of the preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, speaks. In his speech, he hails the 1911 revolution as one of the great revolutions in China's history and expresses his wish to "see an early return of Taiwan to the motherland and realization of the great cause of national reunification." Hu's speech ends at 0916 GMT.

At 0917 GMT, Li Muan, a former Kuomintang general, who has just returned to China from the United States to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, begins his speech. In his speech, he fully supports Ye Jianying's statement on "Taiwan's return to the motherland and the realization of China's national reunification." He believes that "such a statement takes the basic interests of all the people in the country, peace in the Far East and in the world and the interests of the Taiwan authorities into consideration, and that it reflects the aspirations of all the compatriots residing overseas." He hopes that the Taiwan authorities will contribute their share to China's reunification. Li's speech ends at 0925 GMT.

At 0926 GMT, Miao Yuntai, NPC Standing Committee member and a National CPPCC Committee member, speaks. In his speech, he lauds the achievements of the 1911 revolution and gives his impression on this revolution. He supports Ye Jianying's statement on China's reunification and calls on Taiwan's Chiang Ching-kuo to respond to Ye's statement and contribute to China's national reunification. Miao's speech ends at 0938 GMT.

At 0939 GMT, the announcer declares the end of the live relay.

Television Relays Rally

HK091142 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 0750 GMT on 9 October begins its live relay of the Beijing rally being held at the main auditorium of the Great Hall of the People to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

During the first 10 minutes before the rally begins, the camera shows the rostrum of the auditorium, where Dr Sun Yat-sen's portrait hangs in the center flanked by a number of large red flags and dates "1911" and "1981." There are also pan shots showing the stalls, which are already filled with people. Then about 4 minutes before the rally begins, the following leaders are seen arriving at the rostrum and taking seats: Ye Jianying (assisted by a male attendant and a female attendant), Deng Xiaoping, Hoang Van Hoan, Hu Yaobang, Deng Yingchao, Zhao Ziyang, Hua Guofeng, Hu Jiewen, Bo Yibo, Wei Guoqing, Yi Qiuli, in that order and others. After all the leaders are seated and while the camera is giving a long shot of the rostrum, Deng Yingchao, who sits next to Ye Jianying, is heard asking Ye: "Can you see?" "More or less," replies Ye. Deng then says, "Anyhow, you only have to say: 'the meeting now begins.' 'Play the national anthem. Please stand up.'" A few seconds later Deng speaks to him again, as if giving instructions to a child: "You may remain in your chair when you talk. You don't have to stand up until the national anthem is played."

At 0800 GMT, Ye announces: "Comrades and friends, the meeting now begins." At this point he appears to be having a little trouble reading the sheet of paper he is holding. But after a few seconds he continues: "The rally to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution now begins. Play the national anthem. Please stand up!" The two attendants now help him stand up and the band begins to play. The camera then pans to show the leaders on the front row and they are, from left to right: Banqen Erdini, Zhou Jianren, Kang Keqing, Peng Chong, Hu Juewen, Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying, Deng Yingchao, Hoang Van Hoan, Zhao Ziyang, Miao Yuntai, Wei Guoqing, Liao Chengzhi, and Xu Deheng.

After the national anthem, Deng Yingchao invites Hu Yaobang to deliver his speech, during which the camera occasionally pans to show the leaders on the rostrum. Throughout Hu's 40-minute speech Deng keeps his eyes closed, opening them only occasionally when there is applause.

Remaining parts of the live relay consist of shots of the following persons addressing the rally: Qu Wu, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee; Hu Juewen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association; Li Moian, a former Kuomintang general; and Miao Yuntai, member of the NPC Standing Committee. After Miao Yuntai finishes speaking, Deng Yingchao declares the relay closed. The relay ends at 0940 GMT.

Hu Yaobang Speech

OW090846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of the speech by Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, at a rally here today in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution:

Comrades and friends,

Seventy years ago, in 1911, revolutionaries under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen initiated a revolution in old China that overthrew the Qing Dynasty. That revolution raised the banner of a democratic republic on the territory of China and the Republic of China was founded. This was a revolution of great importance in China's history. In the present situation it is of tremendous immediate significance for the 980 million compatriots on the mainland and 18 million compatriots in Taiwan to commemorate this glorious occasion.

Scarcely a day passed after China was gradually reduced to the status of a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country starting from the forties of the 19th century that the Chinese people did not wage a revolution struggle against imperialism and feudalism. National capitalism began to develop in China in the last decades of the 19th century and the new emerging force of the bourgeoisie mounted the stage of history.

The patriots imbued with bourgeois and petty bourgeois ideas of nationalism and democracy led a revolutionary movement which was the vanguard of the trend of the times in the early years of the present century. This revolutionary movement concentrated the desire of the Chinese people of that time for national independence and a democratic republic. The Qing Dynasty was extremely corrupt, bringing humiliation to the nation and forgetting its sovereignty. It had thus become entirely the tool of imperialism to rule China as well as the representative of the reactionary feudal forces. The revolutionary party firmly believed that revolutionary armed force would have to be used to overthrow the regime. The masses of people supported their call. Comrade Mao Zedong said that in China's modern history of people's revolutionary struggle, the 1911 revolution was in a fuller sense the beginning of a national and democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism. This evaluation is entirely correct.

The 1911 revolution did not reach the anticipated goal of establishing an independent and free bourgeois republic and failed to free China from its semi-colonial, semi-feudal status. However, the historic contribution that the revolution made is indelible. It put an end to the autocratic monarchy that had ruled China for thousands of years; this was a tremendous advance for Chinese society. Not only did the two attempts in the early years after the founding of the republic to restore an autocratic monarchy fail quickly, but any form of reactionary autocratic rule was bound to fail. Contrary to what the imperialist powers wanted, the 1911 revolution overthrew the Qing Dynasty they supported. This demonstrated for the first time in modern history that imperialism could not control China's destiny. From that time on, opposition by the people brought the downfall of any reactionary force with imperialist backing, no matter how strong its armed forces. The 1911 revolution brought ideological emancipation to the people of China. Since rule by the emperor, which for thousands of years had been regarded as divine, could be overthrown, what other thing that was reactionary and backward could be considered sacred and could not be transformed? The Chinese people and their activists were greatly inspired, and they continued to forge ahead, learn progressive ideas and struggle courageously and unceasingly to find the revolutionary road for China.

The 4th of May movement took place eight years after the 1911 revolution. The proletariat began to show itself as an independent political force in the Chinese revolution. The Communist Party of China was founded not long after. And they continued to forge ahead, learn progressive ideas and struggle courageously and unceasingly to find the revolutionary road for China.

The 4th of May movement took place eight years after the 1911 revolution. The proletariat began to show itself as an independent political force in the Chinese revolution. The Communist Party of China was founded not long after. [sentence as received] Thirteen years after the 1911 revolution, Sun Yat-sen reorganized the Kuomintang. The Kuomintang and the Communist Party of China cooperated for the first time. Then the northern expedition was launched to overthrow the rule by the northern warlords who had imperialist backing. Twenty-six years after the 1911 revolution, the Kuomintang and the Communist Party cooperated for the second time. This made it possible for the Chinese people to wage the great war against Japanese aggression for eight years until victory and realize the return of Taiwan to China. Then, 38 years after the 1911 revolution, the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Zedong led the people throughout the country in bringing the new democratic revolution to victory and founding the People's Republic of China, thus putting an end to China's semi-colonial, semi-feudal status, securing national independence and people's democracy and then shifting over to socialism. China's economy and culture, hitherto very backward, experienced an unprecedented and tremendous development, thanks to the efforts of the people of all nationalities throughout the country under very difficult conditions.

The goal sought by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other patriots of the 1911 revolution had finally been achieved to an extent far beyond their expectations. The course of history of the past 70 years shows that the 1911 revolution, regarded as the beginning of the democratic revolution, open the road for a series of historical developments. That is why we communists and the people of all nationalities throughout the country regard the victories of new democracy and socialism as the continuation and development of the 1911 revolution. We pay great respect to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, leader of the 1911 revolution, and his comrades.

Many patriots joined the revolutionary ranks led by Sun Yat-sen and waged arduous struggle during the 1911 revolution. Some even forfeited their lives. Among the noted patriots were Lu Haodong, Zheng Shiliang, Huang Xing, Zhang Taiyan, Zou Rong, Chen Tianhua, Song Jiaoren, Zhu Zhixin, Liao Zhongkai, Cai Yuanpei, Hu Hanmin, Tao Chengzhang, Qiu Jin, Xu Xilin, Xiong Chengji, Liu Jing'an, Zhan Dabai, Zhang Peijue, Wu Yuzhang, Chen Qubing, Liu Yazhi, Ju Zheng, Yu Youren, Li Liejun, Cai E, Zhu De, Jiao Dafeng, Dong Biwu, Lin Boqu, Feng Yuxiang, Xu Fanting, Zhang Xiruo and Situ Meitang, as well as many others. Among them, apart from those who laid down their lives at that time, some continued to follow the democratic revolution of Sun Yat-sen, some became communists and some others departed from the revolution. The people will for all time honor those who made contributions to the 1911 revolution. Their lofty spirit in fighting and making sacrifices for the revolution will for all time be respected and studied.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen was a great national hero, a great patriot and the great forerunner of the democratic revolution in China. His meritorious deeds are inscribed forever in the annals of Chinese history. He devoted his whole life to seeking national independence, democracy, freedom and the happiness of the people. The Chinese people of all nationalities will never forget his historic accomplishment of raising high in dark China the banner of democracy and revolution; they will never forget his historic contribution in leading the revolution that overthrew the autocratic monarchy and established the republic and in persevering in the struggle against the warlord forces that seized the signboard of the republic to exercise reactionary rule; they will never forget his historic achievement in leading the Kuomintang to develop its first cooperation with the Communist Party and in carrying the three people's principles of the 1911 revolution forward to those of 1924 when he convoked the first congress of the Kuomintang.

The life of Sun Yat-sen was replete with success and failure; he encountered all kinds of danger and setbacks, but he was unyielding. He went on summing up experience, seeking new ideas and courageously advancing with the tide of history. He firmly believed that through the people's struggle China could take great strides forward in politics, economy, culture and other fields and "catch up with" the advanced nations. Endowed with a strong will and outstanding determination, he never ceased fighting to achieve this ideal. As he said: "I am determined to go forward towards the goal that I pursue. The greater the setback, the harder I will work. I will redouble my efforts." This was the heroism of a great patriot. Throughout his life, Sun Yat-sen gave publicity to the slogans "everything for the public weal" and "of the people, by the people, for the people" and persisted in "bringing about a thorough awakening of our people" and "allying ourselves in common struggle with those peoples of the world who treat us on the basis of equality." Even in his later years, in spite of his illness, he travelled to north China for the convocation of a national assembly and abrogation of unequal treaties.

He raised the call "peace, struggle, save China." Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary spirit is the most precious legacy he left us, a legacy that will always inspire all revolutionaries and patriots of the Chinese nation. Respect for Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his memory remains a strong spiritual link between the mainland and Taiwan.

Comrades and friends,

Our motherland has entered the historical stage of carrying out socialist modernization in all fields. The Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China re-established a political line, an ideological line and an organizational line complying with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and the sixth plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the party adopted the "Resolution on Some Historical Questions Since the Founding of the People's Republic" which distinguished right from wrong in historical experience. The goal for advance has been set and the road for construction has been decided upon. We must now strengthen the unity of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, enlarge to the broadest possible extent the united front of all socialist laborers, of patriots who support socialism and of patriots who support the reunification of the motherland, mobilize all positive factors and work hard with one heart and one mind to build our country into a modern and powerful socialist state with a high degree of democracy and civilization. To sum up, we are presently confronted with three great tasks at home and abroad, that is, to achieve the four modernizations, to defend world peace and to fulfill the great cause of reunification.

The prime task of great importance for the people of all nationalities throughout China is to concentrate major efforts on socialist construction to modernize agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. This is also the foundation for fulfilling the second and third tasks well. The Chinese people for the past hundred years and more, especially since the 1911 revolution, have yearned and struggled for China's joining the ranks of advanced nations in the world as a prosperous and strong country. We now have the conditions and possibilities to fulfill this ideal step by step through planned efforts. China is rather backward economically and culturally, but it is not backward in everything. There are many difficulties on our road of advance, but there are also favorable conditions. Backwardness can be changed and difficulties surmounted. We should continue to liberate our thinking, rouse ourselves, seek truth from facts and break with set patterns that do not accord with dialectical materialism and suit the needs of the four modernizations. Efforts should also be made to study new problems arising in all trades, to find new approaches and open up new prospects. We should continue to adhere to the four fundamental principles, and consolidate and promote the political situation of unity, stability and liveliness. We should build a strong contingent of workers by hand and by brain who work courageously and in unity for the four modernizations and who are ideologically advanced, technically proficient and disciplined.

We should make full use of existing material and technical foundations, bring into play the superiority of the socialist system and carry forward the creative spirit and patriotism of the nation, while learning as much as possible what is useful to us of the science and technology and administrative and management skills of other lands and expand our economic exchange and cooperation with other countries, guided by the principles of equality and mutual benefit. We are bound to reach our magnificent goal of modernization.

In this respect we ought to follow the example of countless revolutionary martyrs since the 1911 revolution, energetically promote education in patriotism and internationalism among the people of all nationalities throughout the country and inspire everyone to act with a high sense of national self-respect and self-confidence. This is an important basis for us to build our socialist spiritual civilization. It will become a powerful motive force in the development of our socialist material civilization.

Our second task of great importance is to defend world peace. The defence of world peace and prevention of world war are not only essential international conditions for carrying out our modernization program, but also the international duty of the Chinese people to all humanity. The founding of new China led to complete national independence. Gone are the days when China was dependent on imperialism in diplomatic affairs. We formulate and carry out our foreign policy independently, proceeding from China's national interests and also from the common interests of the people the world over. We firmly oppose imperialism and hegemonism, oppose any aggression or armed threat, in order to safeguard world peace and make efforts to promote an international situation that develops in a direction favorable to world peace and to the people of all countries. All sorts of hegemonists, big and small, are going ahead with aggression and expansionism in many places in the world. This is the main source of aggravated turmoil in international affairs and it is undermining world peace. We have always held that the danger of world war is very grave and must be given full attention, all peace-loving forces should struggle firmly against hegemonism and against aggression and expansionism since this will make it possible to postpone the outbreak of a world war and safeguard world peace over a fairly long period of time. To reach this aim, we hold that the Third World countries should seek common ground while reserving differences and unite as one, and make every effort to unite broadly on the basis of equality with all countries that oppose war and aggression. We still advocate "allying ourselves in common struggle with those peoples of the world who treat us on the basis of equality" and stand for worldwide application of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We oppose unprincipled connivance at and concession to the acts of aggression by big and small hegemonists. We do not intend to seek our own interests at the expense of others through any kind of war. We ask peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world to strengthen the joint struggle against hegemonism and aggression. This is the only realistic way to defend world peace. The Chinese people have unswerving fighting spirit and great vitality. We do not quail before hegemonist threats and provocations. We are determined to make due contributions to the defence of world peace.

Our third task of great importance is to ensure Taiwan's return to the motherland so as to complete the great cause of reunification. All people share this aspiration, especially on the occasion when they are commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. Taiwan had been occupied for 50 years before it was returned to China; later, owing to the rupture of peace negotiations between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party and the outbreak of a new civil war, Taiwan was again separated from the mainland and has remained so for 32 years. What a misfortune for our nation! For several thousand years since China became a unified country, all our nationalities have had the glorious and patriotic tradition of opposing division and safeguarding unity. All splits of the country were historically temporary and against the will of the people and reunification was always the final result. On the mainland, the success of the Chinese people's revolution in 1949 finally put an end to the disunity that had torn China apart for decades, and brought about the unification that the people demanded.

But the fact that the mainland and Taiwan are still not reunited remains a cloud hanging over the mind of the people of the whole country. Great changes have taken place in China and the world as a whole. The desire to bring to an end Taiwan's separation from the mainland as quickly as possible has become a rising and irresistible historical trend.

On New Year's Day 1979, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress issued a message to compatriots in Taiwan in which it proclaimed the policy for the return of Taiwan and the reunification of the motherland. Soon afterward, we proposed an early exchange of mail, trade, air and shipping services and economic, scientific and cultural exchanges between the mainland and Taiwan. Ten days ago, on the eve of National Day, Comrade Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, issued another statement elaborating on the policy for the return of Taiwan to the motherland to achieve peaceful reunification. His statement expressed the common will of our party and army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Our word is our bond. The people of Taiwan, our compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese nationals residing abroad have done much to help reunify the country, and they are bound to respond warmly to the policy announced by Chairman Ye Jianying. People all over the world who are concerned about peace in the Far East are also glad to learn of this policy.

The question of Taiwan is entirely China's internal affair. It should be settled by the leaders and people on both sides of the strait. The Kuomintang and the Communist Party cooperated twice in history, to complete the northern expedition and conduct the war against Japanese aggression. This gave a strong impetus to our nation's progress. Why can we not have a third period of cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party to build a unified state? It is true that neither of the two previous cooperations lasted long, but fair-minded people all admit that the two unfortunate splits were not caused by the Communist Party. We do not wish to settle old accounts here. Let bygones be bygones! Let the past lessons help us to cooperate better in the future!

There is nothing in our present proposal that is unfair or should cause anxiety to the Taiwan side. If the Taiwan side is still worried about something, it may raise questions for study and settlement in the course of negotiations. It is understandable for a certain distrust to exist as a result of long-time separation. But if we do not come into contact and talk things over, how can we remove the barriers and build up mutual trust? If we do not solve this knotty problem and instead wear each other down in confrontation, how can we face Dr Sun Yat-sen and the martyrs since the 1911 revolution or face our compatriots on both sides of the strait and our descendants? The Communist Party will not retaliate like the Kuomintang did against us; the excesses of the "Cultural Revolution" will never be repeated. Here, I would like to tell the Taiwan authorities that not only has Dr Sun Yat-sen's mausoleum been repaired repeatedly, but the ancestral tombs in Fenghua have been repaired, too. The "Mei Lu" villa on Mount Lushan is well preserved and the family members and relatives of high-ranking Kuomintang officials are being properly looked after. "A tree may grow ten thousand feet high, but its leaves fall back to the roots." Does Mr Chiang Ching-kuo not love his natal land? Doesn't he want to have Mr Chiang Kai-shek's remains moved back and buried in the cemetery of the Chiang family in Fenghua?

In my capacity as a leading member of the Communist Party, I today invite Mr. Chiang Ching-kuo, Mr. Shieh Tung-ming, Mr. Sun Yun-Suan, Mr. Tsiang Yien-si, Mr. Kao Kuei-yuan, Mr. Chiang Wei-kuo and Mr. Lin Yang-kang, and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Yen Chia-kan, Mr. Chang Chun, Mr. Ho Ying-chin, Mr. Chen Li-fu, Mr. Huang Chieh, Mr. Chang Hsueh-liang and others, and personages in all walks of life in Taiwan to visit the mainland and their natal places. It would be good if they wanted to talk with us, but they are also warmly welcome if they do not want to talk with us for the time being. What have Mr. Chiang Ching-kuo and the others and the compatriots in all walks of life in Taiwan to lose if they do this? Foreign aid is important, but what is most important, most reliable and most powerful is the great patriotic unity of the 1,000 million people of our own country. Only those who rely on themselves are aided by heaven. No one comes to the aid of him who breaks the country's Great Wall, no matter what high-sounding words he uses. Dr. Sun Yat-sen will rest in peace in the netherworld if we seek to understand and respect each other, work in long-term cooperation and stand together through storm and stress so that our ancient civilized nation can stride forward proudly in the world. Dr. Sun Yat-sen raised the call "peace, struggle, save China." Why do we today not call, in a loud voice, "peace, struggle, build up China"? The great cause of reunifying the motherland peacefully and making the Chinese nation prosperous and strong depends on no more than taking the decision or a turning of the hand. Let us consider Dr. Sun Yat-sen's teaching, "agreeing with the trend of world affairs and serving the urgent needs of the community," join hands and work together to create a new glorious page in the history of the Chinese nation!

Long live the great unity of the Chinese nation!

Eternal glory to the martyrs of the 1911 revolution!

Eternal glory to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the great revolutionary forerunner!

Officials Meet Sun Relatives

OW081810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, met here this afternoon with family members of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Mr. Huang Xing and Mr. Cai Yuanpei.

Deng Yingchao and Liao Chengzhi extended a warm welcome to them for coming back to take part in the commemorations of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. They had a cordial conversation.

Attending the meeting were family members of Dr. Sun Yat-sen: Venus Shing Kung Tai, Ta-wen Lin, Paul T.K. Lin, Chen Shu, Liu Chao-Yun, Sun Chia-yu, Sun Sui-Fen, and Sun Sui-fang; family members of Huang Xing: Huang Yi-chong, Huang Teh-Hua, Huang Nai and Hsueh Chun-tua; and family members of Cai Yuanpei: Tsai Po-ling, Tsai Tsui-ang and Tsai Lo-lai.

Present at the meeting were leading members of the preparatory committee for the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolutions: Kang Keqing, Qu Wu, Zhu Xuefan, Ping Jiesan, Wu Maosun and Sa Kongliao.

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

HK091044 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Unify Our Motherland, Build a Strong and More Prosperous China -- Commemorating the 70th Anniversary of the 1911 Revolution"]

[Text] Today, we solemnly commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. Seventy years ago, the 1911 revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-sen overthrew the rule of the Qing Dynasty.

The great contributions of this revolution were: It put an end to the feudal monarchy which reigned over China for more than 2,000 years and established the republic, thus unprecedentedly emancipating the minds of the Chinese people and opening up a broad way for the realization of the thoroughgoing democratic revolution.

Unfortunately, the victorious fruits of the revolution were grabbed by Yuan Shikai, who was supported by the imperialists, and the 1911 revolution was unable to save China from the abyss of semifeudalism and semicolonialism. After the revolution, Dr Sun Yat-sen went on fighting unyieldingly and constantly developed his revolutionary ideas. Influenced by the October Revolution and the May 4th movement, he raised the slogan "follow the example of Russia" and pointed out that the aim of the revolution was not only to overthrow the warlords, but also to "overthrow the imperialists on which the warlords rely for existence." Assisted by the Communist International and the CCP, he determinedly reformed the KMT and formulated the "three great policies" -- alliance with the USSR, cooperation with the communists and assistance to the peasants and workers. Thus, he developed the old "three people's principles" into new "three people's principles" and realized the first cooperation between the KMT and the CCP. Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary spirit of always advancing with the times and fighting throughout his life for his revolutionary ideals will always be a good example for us and inspire us to courageously advance for the progress and prosperity of the Chinese nation.

Unfortunately, Dr Sun Yat-sen died on 12 March 1925. The CCP carried on his unfinished revolutionary tasks. Through long-term and arduous struggles, the Chinese people, led by the CCP, finally overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, won the victory in the new democratic revolution and entered the period of socialism.

Seventy years have passed since the 1911 revolution. Tremendous changes have taken place in China. The revolutionary ideal which Dr Sun Yat-sen and a countless number of people with lofty aspirations wanted to attain by shedding their blood and laying down their lives not only has been realized but also has been greatly surpassed. The "sickman of east Asia" who had been bitterly bullied rose to fight against imperialist aggression and oppression, won national independence and integrity of state sovereignty, and stood with his chin up and chest out. In China which was like "a basin of sand," rent by disunity and in danger of being divided up by imperialism, a great unity of the people of all nationalities was achieved and consolidated, and the socialist relations of equality and mutual assistance among more than 50 nationalities have taken shape and developed. What the old China had left behind was in shambles. By upholding the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, by displaying the dauntless spirit in founding an enterprise on our own efforts, by displaying the dauntless spirit in founding an enterprise amid hardships, and by working arduously, the people of all nationalities have restored and developed the national economy. Gone forever is the shameful and miserable situation in which the Chinese people begged for mercy from imperialist countries and were dependent on foreigners, the national economy was in the control of foreign capitalists, and China was like a semicolony. We have eliminated the evil system of oppression and exploitation, mended the wide gap between the rich and the poor and wiped out polarization. Everyone has enough to eat and to wear. "The country belongs to the public" is not just an ideal but has become a fact.

We have built and consolidated a government under the people's democratic dictatorship and the leadership of the working class and on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance. This is a government of a new type which is unprecedented in Chinese history and which takes the people as the masters. A government not for just a few people but for the public as advocated by Dr Sun Yat-sen has been established. The 1 billion Chinese people have become real masters of their country and society. We have gradually established our independent and relatively complete industrial system and national economy and laid a relatively strong foundation for material and technical development. Fully confident, we are now marching more steadily toward the great goal of building a powerful, modern socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

The history of more than half of a century shows that the CCP is the true inheritor of the revolutionary cause founded by Dr Sun Yat-sen and the PRC is a great achievement of the development of the 1911 revolution.

In the new historical period, our country will face three main tasks: first, we should build our country into a modern and socialist power; second, we should oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace; third, we should accomplish the great task of reunification by returning Taiwan to the motherland. These three great tasks are closely connected to each other. In his testament, Dr Sun Yat-sen pointed out that the reunification of the country was one of our pressing tasks. Now we have not yet completely accomplished this task, because Taiwan and the motherland are still divided. During his lifetime, Dr Sun Yat-sen always concerned himself with the destiny of Taiwan compatriots and he went to Taiwan on three occasions to carry out revolutionary activities. If people of our generation can accomplish the great task of returning Taiwan to the motherland, we will have fulfilled the unfinished task of the martyrs of the 1911 revolution and Dr Sun Yat-sen. At the same time, we will be able to speed up economic construction throughout our country, including that in Taiwan. This will be beneficial to the Far East and to world peace. This is also a great cause which will bring happiness to our descendants.

We should exert great efforts and do a lot of work so that Taiwan will return to our motherland and the great task of reunification will be accomplished. Ten days ago, Chairman Ye Jianying issued a statement on the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of peaceful reunification. He proposed that the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang hold talks on a reciprocal basis and carry out a third cooperation. The nine-point proposal put forth by Chairman Ye embodies the common desires and basic interests of the people throughout the country, including the people of Taiwan. This proposal also takes into account the present situation, interests and future of the Taiwan authorities. Therefore, it is a realistic principle based on actual conditions and our firm and unshakable policy. It has been warmly supported by the masses, including Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese, and extensively supported and highly praised by world opinion. World opinion has hailed Chairman Ye's proposal as being "reasonable" and "positive" and a "statement of benevolence and righteousness," which will "pave the way for peaceful reunification." As for this principle, people can clear their minds of any doubts. The Taiwan authorities have time and again emphasized that there is only one China. Such being the case, why should we not sit together and discuss the matter? When problems arise, we can discuss them. The fact that Taiwan will return to the motherland and the great task of reunification will be accomplished is an irresistible historical trend and is the desire of 1 billion people. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will follow Dr Sun Yat-sen's behest "go along with world trend and satisfy the demands of the masses." We also hope that they will value the basic interest of our country and national righteousness above everything else and respond actively to our call. It is the sacred mission of the Chinese people to accomplish the great task of reunification by returning Taiwan to the motherland. People will be grateful and history will remember those who make contributions in this respect. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will abandon their former hatred and make contributions to the unity of our nation as early as possible.

3

The descendants of the yellow emperor should unite as one and fight for accomplishing the task of returning Taiwan to the motherland, unify our country, vigorously develop the Chinese nation, do credit to our ancestors and bring happiness to our descendants!

PROVINCES, REGIONS CELEBRATE NATIONAL DAY

HK080851 [Editorial Report] The following is a roundup of National Day activities reported by PRC provincial and regional radio stations.

Central-South Region

Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 30 September carries a report saying that on the evening of 30 September, the foreign affairs office of the provincial people's government held a National Day reception in the Guangdong guesthouse to mark the 32d anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Responsible comrades of the Guangdong provincial and Guangzhou municipal people's governments, including Liu Tianfu, Liang Lingguang, Liang Weilin, Yang Deyuan and Ou Chu; and responsible comrades of provincial and municipal departments concerned attended. Those who were invited to attend the reception included the consuls general of Japan, the United States and Poland in Guangzhou and the representative of DPRK in Guangzhou. Some 60 experts from some 10 countries who are working in Guangzhou were also invited to attend. Governor Liu Tianfu proposed a toast at the reception.

Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1000 GMT on 1 October carries a report saying that on 29 September, the provincial Overseas Chinese affairs office, the provincial federation of returned Overseas Chinese and the provincial China travel service jointly held a tea party to mark National Day. Some 400 Overseas Chinese, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots, returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese attended. Xu Shengzhou, director of the Overseas Chinese affairs office of the provincial people's government, spoke. Vice Governor Liang Weilin also attended. Yi Meihou, chairman of the provincial federation of Overseas Chinese, addressed the tea party.

Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 October carries a report saying that on the evening of 30 September, the regional party committee and the regional people's government held a film soiree in Nanning theater and the hall of the regional people's government respectively to mark National Day. Responsible comrades of the regional party committee, the regional people's congress standing committee, the regional people's government and the regional CPPCC committee attended. Responsible comrades of the Guangxi Military District, PLA units stationed in Nanning, the Nanning Municipal CCP Committee, the Nanning municipal people's government, the Nanning Prefectural CCP Committee and the Nanning prefectural administrative commissioner's office also attended.

Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin at 0330 GMT on 30 September carries a report saying that on the afternoon of 28 September, the united front work department of the Hainan regional party committee held a tea party to mark National Day. Committee members of the national CPPCC committee and the provincial CPPCC committee, some NPC deputies, personages of democratic parties and representatives of Taiwan compatriots and returned Overseas Chinese, famous patriotic personages of all circles and representatives of intellectuals, literature and art circles, famous personages and minority nationalities who were in Haikou, 48 people altogether, attended. Hainan regional party committee Deputy Secretary Xiao Huanhui also attended and spoke.

Also on the 0330 GMT cast was a report on the 29 September tea party held by the Haikou Municipal CPPCC Committee to celebrate National Day. Some 80 people attended. (Hu Guodao), municipal CCP committee deputy secretary, also attended and spoke.

The 0300 GMT newscast carries a report saying over the past few days, democratic parties, including the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, the China Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and the China Chih Kung Tang in Haikou municipality held tea parties to mark National Day. Responsible comrades of the united front work department of the Haikou Municipal CCP Committee were invited to attend.

Also on the 0330 GMT cast was a report that on 28 September the Haikou Municipal Federation of Trade Unions held a forum of model workers to mark National Day. Some 20 model workers attended.

Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 October carries a report saying that on the evening of 30 September, the provincial culture bureau and the Zhengzhou municipal people's government held a film soiree at the Henan people's hall to mark National Day. Responsible comrades of cadres of all provincial and municipal departments and units, PLA commanders and fighters, staff members and workers on the industrial and commercial fronts, experts and technicians of the scientific research departments, teachers of universities, colleges and middle and primary schools, peasants in the suburbs and literature and art workers, some 2,000 people altogether, attended.

Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 30 September carries a report saying that on the morning of 30 September, the Overseas Chinese affairs office of the provincial people's government and the provincial federation of returned Overseas Chinese jointly hold a National Day tea party in the (Hongshan) hall. Returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese attended. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government, including Han Ningfu, Xu Daoqi, Zhang Jinxian and (Shan Yijie); and responsible persons of departments concerned also attended. Governor Han Ningfu spoke.

Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 October carries a report saying that on 30 September Hubei Province and Wuhan municipality held a National Day get-together soiree in the (Hongshan) hall. Beijing Opera was performed and a feature film was shown at the soiree. Responsible comrades of the province, municipality and PLA units stationed in Wuhan; responsible persons of provincial and municipal mass organizations, all democratic parties, federations of Overseas Chinese and the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League; representatives of retired Red Army veterans and veteran cadres in Wuhan; famous personages of all circles; and representatives of advanced models attended.

Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 October carries a report saying that on the evening of 30 September, the provincial culture bureau and the Changsha municipal people's government jointly held a National Day film soiree in the Hunan theater. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial military district; responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the municipality; and representatives of model workers, fighting heroes, advanced workers, retired veteran cadres, intellectuals and minority nationalities, some 1,700 people altogether, attended.

Southwest Region

Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2315 GMT on 30 September carries a report saying that on the evening of 30 September, some 11,000 people in Guiyang Municipality held a National Day soiree. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial military district, the Guiyang Municipal CCP Committee, the municipal revolutionary committee, the municipal CPPCC committee and Guiyang garrison attended.

The 2315 GMT cast also carries a report saying on the afternoon of 30 September, the provincial people's government held a National Day tea party in the Huaxi guesthouse to receive some 60 foreign friends in Guiyang. Vice Governor Qin Tianzhen spoke.

Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 1 October carries a report saying that on the evening of 30 September, the Lhasa Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the regional culture bureau jointly held a National Day film soiree in the laboring people's culture palace. Responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the region and the municipality and the masses of various circles of all nationalities, some 1,300 people altogether, attended.

Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 29 September carries a report saying that on the afternoon of 28 September, the provincial and municipal federations of trade unions jointly held a tea party to mark National Day. The tea party was attended by some 100 model workers, advanced producers and advanced workers on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts, national defense industrial offices and financial, trade, cultural, education and public health fronts.

Others attending included Li Qiming, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Zhao Zengyi, deputy secretary; Zhang Yun and (Shi Shan), vice governors; (He Bo), secretary of the municipal CCP committee and chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee; and responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal federations of trade unions. Li Qiming, Zhao Zengyi, Zhang Yun and (He Bo) spoke, demanding that all model workers, advanced producers and advanced workers on all fronts throughout the province actively help party committees, administrative organs and trade unions implement all economic responsibility systems, mobilize the enthusiasm of the staff members and workers and increase production.

The 29 September 1100 GMT cast also carries a report that on the morning of 29 September, Vice Governor Meng Qi hosted a tea party for foreign experts who are working in factories, mines, universities and colleges in the municipality and their wives. These foreign experts come from West Germany, the Netherlands, the United States, Britain and France. Others attending included (Wu Hongbin), deputy secretary general of the provincial people's government; Zhang Junyu, director of the provincial foreign affairs office; and (Hao Jian), deputy director of the provincial education department. Meng Qi spoke during the tea party.

Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 October carries a report saying that on the evening of 30 September, the provincial culture bureau and the municipal people's government jointly held a film soiree in the hall of the organ of the provincial CCP committee to mark National Day. Responsible comrades of the party and government in the province and municipality, leading comrades of the Kunming PLA units, representatives of all fronts and retired veteran cadres and people of all nationalities and all circles, some 1,000 people altogether, attended. On the evening of 29 September, the leadership organ of the Kunming PLA units and the provincial CPPCC committee also held film a soiree and a gettogether soiree respectively.

The 1100 GMT newscast carries a report on the eve of the National Day, the provincial and municipal committees of the China Democratic League and the provincial committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee held a tea party and a get-together in Kunming respectively.

Northwest Region

Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0500 GMT on 30 September carries a report saying that on the afternoon of 29 September, returned Overseas Chinese, dependents of Overseas Chinese, relatives of foreign nationals of Chinese descent and dependents of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots in Xian happily gathered to mark National Day.

Leading comrades of the province and the municipality, including Yan Kelun, Chen Yuanfang, He Chenghua and (Tong Yiping), attended. Fu Daoshen, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, also attended. (Chen Ming), secretary general of the provincial government and chairman of the provincial and municipal federations of Overseas Chinese, presided. Vice Mayor (Liu Ji) spoke.

Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 30 September carries a report saying that on the evening of 29 September, the general offices of the provincial and municipal people's governments held a film soiree to receive returned Overseas Chinese, dependents of Overseas Chinese, relatives of foreign nationals of Chinese descent, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots and Overseas Chinese affairs workers.

The 1130 GMT cast also carries a report saying that on the evening of 30 September, the Xian municipal people's government and the Shaanxi provincial culture bureau jointly held an art soiree to mark National Day. Some 5,000 people attended. Around the National Day this year, varied and colorful literary and art performances were given in Xian municipality.

Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1300 on 30 September carries a report saying that on 29 September, the Overseas Chinese affairs office of the regional people's government, the regional federation of Overseas Chinese, the foreign affairs office of the Urumqi municipal people's government and the municipal federation of Overseas Chinese jointly held a forum of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese to mark National Day. Responsible comrades of departments concerned of the region and the municipality attended. After the forum, the region and the municipality held film soirees respectively. Some 1,500 returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese watched the films.

The same cast carries a report saying that on the eve of National Day, cadres and the masses of all nationalities in Urumqi municipality took part in sanitation work to clean the municipality to greet National Day. At the end of September, the municipal people's government stepped up sanitation work in the municipality.

Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 1 October carries a report saying that on 1 October, the masses of all nationalities in the municipality carried out various activities to mark National Day. These celebration activities included report meetings and forums.

EDITORIAL ON PROTECTING COLLECTIVE PROPERTY

HK080257 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Protecting Collective Property Means Protecting Productive Forces"]

[Text] In carrying out various forms of responsibility systems in agricultural production it is necessary to conscientiously protect the public property of the collective economy and prohibit its seizure or sabotage or its demolition for the purpose of dividing it up. It was clearly specified in the No. 75 document of the CCP Central Committee that propaganda should be carried out among the masses and the policies should be explained to them so that they are convinced and the responsibility system can be carried out. Some communes and production teams have neglected this point, causing some damage which could have been avoided. This deserves our close attention. The prerequisite for different forms of responsibility systems in production, including the system of assigning output quotas to individual able-bodied laborers, the system of fixing output quotas based on households and the system of fixing work quotas based on households, is public ownership of the means of production. The principle of a responsibility system in production is to each according to his work and its starting point is to develop the productive forces in agriculture.

Both the system of fixing output quotas based on households and the system of fixing work quotas based on households signify the readjustment and reform in the management and administration of the foundation of the collective economy. However, they do not mean any change in the system of ownership. Therefore, we should protect collective property from damage not only because it belongs to the collective and must never be appropriated by anyone, but also because some collective property has become a productive force and some collective property is the component factor of the productive force. If we allow people to sabotage collective property at will or demolish it or divide it up, our existing productive forces will be seriously affected. As a result, our collective economy will be damaged and the system of fixing work quotas based on households and even household sideline production and private plot production will all lose support. This hurts the collective and personal interests and the development of the rural economy as a whole.

With regard to the question concerning the general interests of the collective economy and the peasants' personal interests, some cadres and commune members in some localities cannot correctly approach it. Some phenomena unfavorable to production have appeared: they do not treasure the economic results which they have accumulated over the past years. They disassemble and share the farm machines. They demolish the barns and seal up motor-pumped wells which are working normally. They conclude the industrial and sideline production undertakings and divide them up. They do not respect and protect the collective ownership. They bake bricks by willfully taking earth from the land which they have undertaken to plow, and they even build houses on this land. These misdeeds are contrary to policies and regulations, defeat the purpose of the responsibility systems and harm the productive forces in agriculture. We now call attention to this question again in the hope that various localities will promptly prevent and resolutely correct such misdeeds.

Erroneous action comes from erroneous understanding. It is very harmful to regard the decentralized management in the system of responsibility as individual farming. Individual farming is the individual economy under the system of the peasants' private ownership of the means of production carried out after land reform. It is fundamentally different from the decentralized management under the system of public ownership. Decentralized management means carrying out reasonable division of labor with individual responsibility within the collective economy. In the entire course from production to distribution, power, responsibility and interests are integrated together and are firmly grasped by commune members. Peasants signing contracts have only the right to use the land and other major means of production. They must shoulder the task of fixing output and work quotas for the collective and the responsibility for protecting the collective's arable land and other property. They earn their incomes according to their work. Their power, responsibility and interests cannot be separated but are closely linked with the collective economy. It has absolutely nothing to do with individual farming. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to keep to the principle of appropriately adopting centralization or decentralization in production and distribution, persistently safeguard collective property and protect the collective-run projects that are suitable for retention.

In some localities, collective property has been allocated indiscriminately. The chief reason is that the cadres have neglected their duties and are at loggerheads with the masses. They do not permit the system of fixing output quotas based on households and the system of fixing work quotas based on households. They throw up their jobs and wash their hands of the business when they fail to convince the masses. As a result, although the majority of the masses do not agree to allocating the collective property, because of the influence of a few people, there are phenomena of demolishing and dividing up the collective property. Some people hold that in order to stop the practice of "sharing food from the same big pot," it is necessary to break up and distribute the collective property, and this is the way to completely wipe out egalitarianism. As a matter of fact, such methods of thinking and methods of work are the evil consequence of the egalitarian ideas characteristic of the small peasant economy.

Some people fear that the policy may change, so that when they learn about the decentralization of collective-run projects, that is, the adoption of the practice of fixing output and work quotas based on households, they think that "it is better to put public property in their hands than in the hands of the collective." So they do not hesitate to demolish and divide up public property. This mentality is caused by the leftist ideas which have spread unchecked for a long time. It is comprehensible. But it is undesirable because it harms the general interests and the long-term interests. For this reason, to prevent and correct the erroneous behavior of sabotaging collective property, it is necessary to conduct education in policy and ideology when carrying out different forms of responsibility systems. As for one or two people who deliberately instigate the masses to recklessly distribute and seize collective property so they can fish in troubled waters, it is necessary to take stern action against them.

Practical experience shows that in setting and carrying out the responsibility systems, communes and brigades that conscientiously strengthen leadership and are good at it always explain policy to the masses and patiently educate the masses to implement the policy. Their collective property is well protected and utilized. This experience should be summed up and spread. In a locality where work is done "in a rush," by the method of demanding "uniformity" and without carefully consulting the masses or letting the masses make their own choice, and if a form of responsibility system which is unacceptable to the masses is forced on the masses, then the collective property will be damaged. This style of work calls for criticism and education and should be rectified promptly. It is hoped that leading cadres at all levels in rural areas will improve their work style and method of work, go down to the grassroots level to conduct investigation and study, help commune and brigade cadres enhance their understanding of policy and raise the ideological level, and seriously solve the new problems that crop up after responsibility systems are extensively adopted in rural areas.

BEIJING RIBAO ON COLLECTIVE COMMERCIAL UNITS

HK071352 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Jian Hua [1696 5478]: "Collective Commercial Units Should Not Be Turned Into Department Stores"]

[Text] At present, in order to solve the various difficulties in the livelihood of the people, it is urgent that we form a network of large numbers of various small-sized commercial service units. But some comrades think that operating collective small shops, small catering stalls and small cooperatives is not wholesome, not usual and not easy to manage. They have been wanting to turn these collective commercial units into large shopping arcades like "department stores." In fact, this is not the orientation needed for developing a network of collective commercial service units.

Whether or not an economic form is superior does not depend on its size, but on whether it suits and promotes the development of the productive forces. The idea of "the larger the size, the more superior" has long been proved wrong by practice. One of the superiorities of collective commercial units and service undertaking is that they are small and numerous, they are varied and their management is flexible and thus they can meet the demands of the market. Most urban commercial units, catering businesses, clothing industries and repair and service undertakings involve manual labor. These units and undertakings can be managed in a decentralized way. Therefore, there is nothing inglorious in having a "small" network of collective commercial service units. If all the small networks are turned into big networks and the dispersed units into centralized units, then they will not suit the multi-strata nature of the productive forces in our country. How can we then say that collective commercial units and service undertakings are superior?

To make things convenient for the masses, it is important that we develop a network of small-sized and diversified collective commercial units and service undertakings. The people require many things. When one wants to have some clothes made, one's measurements must be taken and one usually likes to be able to choose from a variety of styles. One does not want to have to go far to shop, to get a haircut, to get something repaired or to eat out.

Following the popularization of the use of television, washing machines and electric fans, a network of repair businesses must be formed to service these commodities. This cannot be achieved by several big shopping arcades. Only numerous big and small varied commercial service units can solve this problem. The small shops in the alleys, the delivery carts that are busy in the streets and lanes and the stalls selling tea by the roadside are simple and crude and do not look as magnificent as department stores, but they provide a service that big shopping arcades cannot provide. It can reduce the citizens' difficulties of having to travel far, squeeze onto a crowded bus and stand in a long line, when shopping for something. In this respect, what reason do we have to belittle the role of these units of small undertakings? The purpose in our running commercial service units is not for show or appearances, but for meeting the demands of production and livelihood. If we violate this principle, it will be purposeless to run the networks of undertaking units, though they may be run on a larger scale or in a more conventional manner.

The collective commercial service network has, for a long time, experienced many setbacks in its development. It has traversed a tortuous road. Since the late 1950's, under the influence of "leftist" ideology, we adopted, in reality, a policy of restriction, transformation and abolition in regard to the collective economy. Collective enterprises were blocked at every step of the way. Units at a lower level were transformed into units at a higher level by abolishing scattered units and combining small shops into large ones. Collective enterprises were forced to carry out transformation on the pattern of the state-run enterprises. As a result, the urban commercial service units decreased in large numbers. In 1957, there were 790,000 collective commercial units in the cities and towns throughout the country, but in 1978, there were only 77,000. The population of Beijing and its suburbs increased from 3.41 million people in 1957 to 4.95 million people in 1979, but the number of commercial service units dropped from 31,802 to 8,260 in the corresponding period. It affected the development of production and circulation, seriously infringed upon the consumer interests of the urban people and closed many employment opportunities. Practice has proved that it will not do for collective commercial units to learn blindly from the state-run enterprises and to be enlarged and made the standard regardless of objective conditions.

What merits attention is that some collective commercial units are still learning from the state-run enterprises. They seek a dimension of being "large and complete or small and complete." They have fixed business hours. In distribution, they carry out a fixed salary system to keep "iron rice bowls" in their hands. It must be pointed out that the state-run commercial service units are carrying out a reform of their management. They do not eat out of "the big pot" but have instituted management responsibility systems. Collective commercial service units should institute the system of taking sole responsibility for their own profits and losses and the principle of distributing bonuses according to one's work. Collective commercial service units do not have the shortcomings of having too many management links, excessive costs and not being able to bring the initiative of the staff and workers into play, as the state-run enterprises do. Then why should collective commercial service units learn from what the state-run enterprises are casting aside? If things are done in this way, the road for the collective economy will become narrower and narrower until it ceases to exist.

REN ZHONGYI ADDRESSES 1911 ANNIVERSARY TEA PARTY

HK081202 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The Guangdong preparatory committee for the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution held a tea party in the Guangdong guesthouse on the morning of 6 October to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. Liu Tianfu, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, provincial governor and vice chairman of the Guangdong preparatory committee for the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, presided over the tea party.

Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Guangdong preparatory committee for the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, spoke at the tea party. Wu Kehua, Wang Meng, Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen, Yin Linping and Wu Lengxi, responsible comrades of the party, government and army units of Guangdong and Guangzhou, attended the tea party. Also present at the tea party were responsible comrades of the Guangdong preparatory committee for the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, other responsible comrades of the party, government and army units of Guangdong and Guangzhou, as well as responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees, various provincial and municipal democratic parties, the united front work departments of the provincial and municipal CCP committees and the provincial and municipal civil affairs departments. Also present at the tea party were Wang Yingyu, Huang Shaobai, Ye Shaohua, Hu Yingqiu, Li Ming, Chen Shi, Lu Jingzhi, Chen Jiefu and Ou Kaihong, veteran revolutionaries of the 1911 revolution, Tong Meng Hui, members and renowned figures who followed Sun Yat-sen during the early years of the revolution; and also Yang Lianxin, Yang Guokeng, Shi Kangji, Yan Bingjun, Xie Weisheng, Zhang Yuwei, Wen Guojie, Yin Cuiwei, Liang Shuzhao, Li Zhiqin, (Hu Qixia) and Deng Jingyu, descendants of martyrs and revolutionaries of the 1911 revolution and relatives of veteran revolutionaries of the 1911 revolution. Zhang Xianqi, Wei Hanxin, Liang Ruochen and He Chongjiao, representatives of the teaching staff and workers at the Whampoa military academy, also attended the tea party. Liang Jingqiu, Yang Tianai, Huang Huapei, Chen Yinpi, Qiu Xijian, Chen Pishi, Chen Junbao, Ma Wenhui, Huang Zufen, Zhou Zhenmin, Mou Runsun, Shi Jingyi, Hu Baixi, Liang Fuqiang and Deng Sigan, personalities from foreign countries, Hong Kong and Macao, were also invited to the tea party. A total of some 150 people attended the tea party.

Ye Shaohua and Liang Jingqiu, veteran revolutionaries of the 1911 revolution; Hu Yingqiu, who followed Sun Yat-sen during the early years of the revolution; Yang Guokeng, son of renowned veteran revolutionary of the 1911 revolution Yang Heling; Wu Zhongxi, vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial KMT Revolutionary Committee; Li Xingchuan, standing committee member of the Guangdong provincial Zhi Gong Dang; Zheng Jingying, vice chairman of the Guangzhou branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League; and Mou Runsun, professor at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, spoke at the party. They spoke glowingly of the historical significance of the 1911 revolution and the great achievements of Dr Sun Yat-sen. They pointed out in their speeches: NPC Chairman Ye Jianying's statement reflected the common desire of the people throughout the country, including the compatriots in Taiwan. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will attach importance to the righteous cause of our nation, return to the road pointed out by Dr Sun Yat-sen, allow Taiwan to return to the motherland at an early date and thereby achieve a great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

In conclusion, Comrade Ren Zhongyi spoke. He said the 1911 revolution occupies a very significant historical position and it is of epoch-making significance. He noted that today, as we commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, we feel very proud of the historical role of Guangdong in the 1911 revolution. Guangdong was the place of origin of China's democratic revolution. We the people of Guangdong should treasure this glorious history, carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition, play an even bigger role in the new journey by leading others in realizing the four modernizations and play an even bigger role in realizing the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the achieving the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

In his speech, Comrade Ren Zhongyi mentioned The Patriotic Overseas Chinese who have made contributions to the Chinese revolution. We must do an even better job of bringing into play the role of Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots in promoting the four modernizations and the return of Taiwan to the motherland.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: On the eve of our celebrating the 32d anniversary of the founding of new China and commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, NPC Chairman Ye Jianying issued an important statement to JINHUA reporters and further explained the principles and policies for the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of peaceful reunification. He officially proposed that the CCP and the KMT start their third cooperation and achieve the great cause of the reunification of the motherland. The nine proposals put forth by NPC Chairman Ye on realizing peaceful reunification are fair and reasonable. They are completely in line with the desire and interests of the people of all nationalities in China, including the people in Taiwan. They will certainly be warmly supported by the people throughout the country, including the Taiwan compatriots, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and also Overseas Chinese.

Realizing the reunification of the motherland is the current political task of our country, we must respond to NPC Chairman Ye's statement with concrete action and actively promote the return of Taiwan to the motherland at an early date. We also hope that the Taiwan authorities will attach importance to the righteous cause of our nation and make a positive response. At present, our country is in a new period of historical development, a significant task laid before us is that we must build our country into a prosperous and strong socialist country and realize the great cause of the reunification of the motherland. It is hoped that the people of all circles will united together, work with concerted efforts, unite all compatriots inside and outside China and the patriotic forces in all aspects and struggle to realize this great historical task.

At the tea party, a documentary "Story in 1911" was shown.

REN ZHONGYI ATTENDS GUANGDONG CADRE MEETING

HK081458 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Summary] The Guangdong provincial party committee and the people's government held a three-level meeting from 25 September to 5 October. It was attended by cadres from the province, prefectures and counties. The meeting discussed ways to implement the spirit of the work meetings on Guangdong, Fujian and the special economic zones convened by the central authorities. The meeting decided to rapidly promote our province's economy, we should conscientiously implement the spirit of the work meeting on the provinces of Guangdong and Fujian and the special economic zones so that it will be practically manifested in the activities of the cadres and masses throughout the province. We should further pursue special policies and adopt flexible measures and be more open to foreign countries. At the same time, we should be strict in managing our economy so that it will improve further. More than 390 participants from the province, prefectures and counties attended the meeting.

Ren Zhongyi, first provincial party secretary, spoke at the meeting. Liu Tianfu, provincial party secretary and governor, delivered the summary report to the meeting. The meeting reviewed the results and shortcomings occurring since the implementation of flexible policies and the adoption of special measures and further discussed the problems of improving finance and foreign trade systems, strengthening control over import and export trade and the purchase of agricultural and sideline products. The meeting also dealt with ways to stabilize goods prices, speed up the construction of special economic zones and so forth.

It was stressed that to implement special policies and adopt flexible measures, we should dare to bring forth new ideas and stick to the "three open policies." In other words we should be more open to foreign countries, be more flexible at home and give more power to organs at lower levels. This is an important reform. We should provide foreign firms, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese who intend to make investments in Guangdong with favorable conditions and raise our work efficiency. We should fully utilize capital provided by foreign countries, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese to speed up construction in Guangdong Province. The foreign trade system should be changed in accordance with the orientation set by the state. At the same time, we should arouse the enthusiasm of localities and provide them with more authority. We should improve various kinds of responsibility systems and promote economic cooperation. Economic administrative departments should work hand in hand, coordinate with each other and serve both production and the units at the grassroots level in a better way.

To implement special policies and adopt flexible measures, we should strengthen administrative work. We should not adopt old methods to solve new problems arising in the process of implementing special policies and adopting flexible measures. On the contrary, we should develop new methods and continue to make progress.

There are many things that we should do. First of all, we should stabilize the prices of goods and strengthen market control. In the meantime, the former method of issuing bonuses should also be improved. Various localities should conscientiously deal with the problems of issuing bonuses recklessly. The way to issue bonuses should be based on the principle of distribution according to labor. Business profits should be achieved in a legal way. Apart from stabilizing goods prices, we should also pay attention to product quality. Enterprises should do their best to fulfill the production quotas of those products covered by the state plan, and they are not allowed to change production orientation for the sake of earning more profits or engage totally in the production of money-making products. They are not allowed to lower product quality or recklessly raise the prices of goods.

At present, the management level of some enterprises is low. We should exert great efforts to strengthen management. Technical innovation and improvement of management are the only ways for our enterprises to make more profits and increase economic effects. To implement special policies and adopt flexible measures, we should study the demands of our society and investigate the international markets. We should educate our cadres with the idea of wholeheartedly working for the public interest. Those who are guilty of corruption should be severely punished. In the last quarter of this year, we should grasp our work firmly. We should do our best not only to overfulfill this year's production quotas, but also lay a good foundation for next year's production tasks. In this way, we will make more contributions to our country's four modernizations.

GUANGDONG CONFERENCE EXAMINES INDUSTRIAL WORK

HK081226 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Summary] A Guangdong provincial conference on industrial and communications output was held on 6 October. The conference pointed out: To profoundly push forward the economic responsibility systems, it is necessary to rectify the enterprises. The conference conveyed the spirit of the national forum on industrial and communications production and summed up our province's experience in industrial and communications work. The conference pointed out: The total amount of profits that our province's industrial enterprises earned from January to August this year increased by 6.3 percent over the corresponding period last year. The four main factors accounting for the increase were: 1) a correct guiding ideology; 2) a stable policy; 3) outstanding keypoints; and 4) cooperation from various aspects.

A responsible person of the provincial economics committee pointed out: Over 90 percent of the state run industrial enterprises and over 50 percent of the private companies have implemented the economic responsibility system of signing contracts for profits and losses. The system of calculating salary on a piecework basis can be practiced in those enterprises where management is advanced and production is stable. However, in the system of calculating salary on a piecework basis in excess of assigned quotas, it is necessary to appropriately deduct from the workers' salary if the assigned quotas are not fulfilled. We must integrate the implementation of the economic responsibility with the rectification of the enterprises. The key in rectifying enterprises lies in improving the economic benefits and promoting business management. It is also necessary to rectify the leadership groups and proceed with everything from reality. We must accomplish the task of rectifying the leadership groups of the key enterprises by the end of the year. In addition, it is necessary to provide sufficient training for cadres and relevant personnel and manage the distribution of bonuses well.

FLOODS CAUSE SERIOUS DAMAGE IN GUANGDONG

HK090624 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] In the past few days Yangchun, Yanjiang, Gaozhou and other counties have been afflicted once more by natural disaster caused by torrential rains. The party committees and governments at all levels are promptly mobilizing the masses to plunge into fighting the flood and providing disaster relief. The provincial people's government also held an emergency meeting on the afternoon of 7 October to plan the relief work. Zhanjiang Prefecture, which was afflicted by flood from 28 September to 3 October, again suffered heavy and even torrential rain in some of its areas from 5 to 8 October.

The torrential rains centered around Yangchun, Yanjiang and Gaozhou Counties. Dense and concentrated rainfall caused mountain torrents and the Moyang Jiang and Jian Jiang Rivers rose fiercely. Turbulent floods have poured into some villages and towns and destroyed some houses and water conservancy works. Throughout Yangchun County, 300,000 mu of arable land has been afflicted and most parts of the county town have been covered with water, up to about 1.5 to 2 meters. The masses there have already been moved to highland or upstairs. About 150,000 people in Fucheng, Hexi, Heshui, Pomian, Mashui and Dangwei communes have been surrounded by floods, and 20,000 of them are in treetops and roofs of houses waiting urgently to be rescued.

As soon as the flood occurred, the leading groups at all levels in Zhanjiang Prefecture and Yangchun County adopted emergency measures in sending cadres, 18 motorboats and a number of junks to rescue the people and meanwhile they called the provincial authorities for help. The PLA South China Sea Navy units sent 50 officers and sailors with 40 life rafts who set out at 1700 on 8 October and hurried to Yangchun to rescue the people there at night. The sharp rise of the Moyang Jiang river burst the Xinzhou Dike in Xinzhou brigade, Shuangjie commune, and the flood surrounded 1,300 people there. But they have already been rescued and sent to safe places. Now, a part of the lowland in the county town of Yangzhou has already been flooded and the leaders of the county party committee have gone to various communes, bringing with them other cadres to lead the work of fighting flood and providing relief there. The sharply rising waters of the Jian Jiang River have completely flooded the county town of Gaozhou. The provincial people's government held an emergency meeting on the afternoon of 7 October to discuss the work of fighting flood and providing relief and organize the departments concerned to render their assistance to the flood-afflicted areas. The meeting has also decided to send helicopters to Yangchun County to inspect the situation, airdrop relief equipment and rescue the masses.

From 28 September to 7 October, there were continuous heavy and torrential rains in the southern part of Foshan Prefecture and the rains caused mountain floods. This was intensified by the surging of the tide that impeded the flow of the flood through the rivers. As a result there has been serious flooding. In Taishan, Kaiping, Enping and Gaohe Counties, 530,000 mu of rice land has been submerged and 803 villages have been engulfed by water. The flood has destroyed a number of houses and burst some dikes and water conservancy facilities. Since the flood occurred, the leading groups at all levels in Foshan Prefecture have paid great attention to it, and the prefectural and county authorities have respectively formed work groups and sent them to the flood-afflicted areas to investigate the situation of the disaster and assist in providing relief.

According to the report of the provincial weather station, from 28 September to 0800 on 8 October, there were heavy and torrential rains in the southern part of the mainland of the province, including Zhanjiang and Foshan Prefectures and the southern part of Zhaoqing Prefecture, and in a few of these areas the torrential rains were especially heavy. According to statistics which are not yet complete, 300 millimeters of rainfall a day was recorded in Huazhou, Wuchuan, Gaohe and Yangjiang Counties, and 150 to 300 millimeters of rainfall a day was recorded in Yangchun, Gaozhou, Dianbai, Lianjiang, Xinyi, Kaiping, Taishan, Enping, Zhongshan and Xinxing Counties and Maoming municipality. Greatest rainfall was recorded in Suixi, Yangchun, Taishan, Wuchuan and Yangjiang Counties, breaking all historical records for September rainfall since liberation.

Zhanjiang Flood Damage

HK081352 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Summary] Since 27 September, heavy torrential rain has fallen all over Zhanjiang Prefecture for 8 successive days. In the whole prefecture, 1.4 million of cropland has been inundated, 500,000 mu of paddy rice has been waterlogged and 11 people have died as a result of severe flooding. Houses, fish ponds and water conservancy facilities have been damaged considerably. With the floodwaters subsiding, the prefectural party committee and government called an emergency meeting to discuss the problem of providing disaster relief. They adopted measures to restore production as soon as possible.

YE JIANYING SPEECH DISCUSSED AT GUANGXI MEETING

HK080242 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] After hearing at noon on 30 September the broadcast of a speech by Chairman Ye Jianying, which further expounded the principles and policies for the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of peaceful reunification of the motherland, the regional CPPCC, various democratic parties and patriotic personages were very enthusiastic. They immediately held a forum in the afternoon, speaking glowingly of their impressions. Luo Ruilin, vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee of The Chinese Kuomintang, said that as a concrete supplement to the "letter to the Taiwan compatriots," Chairman Ye's speech on the principles and policies for the realization of peaceful unification is fair and reasonable on every point. Every word of it carries a lot of weight and it touches our hearts. For the interests of the nation and the reunification of the motherland, the CCP has really shown utmost tolerance and patience toward the Kuomintang. A person with a little patriotic sentiment will certainly be moved by it and warmly support it.

Zhang Jingning, chairman of the regional China association for promoting democracy, said that because they are based on seeking truth from facts, are fair. Reasonable, explicit and concrete and reflect the magnanimity and absolute sincerity of the communists, the principles and policies expounded by Chairman Ye touch us to the depths of our souls. It is impossible for any Chinese with intuitive knowledge to remain indifferent to this.

Shen Dazhi, vice chairman of the regional Chinese peasants' and workers' democratic parties, said that the nine-point principles and policies expounded by Chairman Ye touched on in a comprehensive and concrete manner the party, government, army, people and commerce, and the Taiwan authorities should be at ease. Putting the interests of the nation above everything else, the CCP has really shown the utmost tolerance and patience. Since we as human beings have sentiments, how can we remain unmoved? We will certainly make our contributions to the early realization of the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the accomplishment of the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

Mo Naiqun, vice chairman of the regional people's government and chairman of the regional China Democratic League, said that the history of thousands of years of the Chinese nation is one of continuous struggle for the reunification of the nation. In modern history, every split between the CCP and the Kuomintang invariably resulted in extremely grave calamities to the Chinese nation. The return of Taiwan to the motherland is a common desire of the people of the whole country, including the compatriots of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and the Overseas Chinese, and is in the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will value the righteousness of the nation above everything else and go along with the historical trends. We should also make our contributions to the realization of the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

GUANGXI PLA AIR FORCE HOLDS MILITARY REVIEW

HK021429 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] A grand military review and march-past was held by the PLA Air Force units stationed in Guangxi region on the afternoon of 29 September. The military review began at 1530 in the afternoon. Responsible persons of the regional air force units such as (Yu Zhenwu) and (Li Yuan) reviewed the troops. The cadres of organs and fighters of subunits paraded in formation, and being full of vitality and having high morale, they marched in step past the reviewing stand, shouting the slogans "enhance vigilance, defend the motherland, step up combat readiness and be prepared to fight."

(Yu Zhenwu), deputy commander of the PLA Air Force units stationed in the region, gave a speech at the end of the military review and march-past. He stressed: We must standardize our troops before promoting modernization. Training in military reviews and march-pasts is an important measure in stepping up standardization. We must strengthen standardization and modernization by means of this kind of training and enhance the troops' combat effectiveness in an all-round way. Some 5,000 commanders and fighters paraded in 75 formations were reviewed.

GUANGXI MEETING ON AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT

HK071218 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Summary] The Guangxi regional agricultural committee recently held a meeting on management work in the rural areas to sum up experiences over the past 2 years in pushing forward the agricultural production responsibility systems and discuss and arrange for the implementation of the system of linking remuneration to output. Various agricultural production responsibility systems have been practiced in the region since the third plenary session. In order to guide the masses to implement and perfect the system of linking remuneration to output, leaders of the regional CCP committee and other prefectural and municipal leaders carried out extensive investigation in the past few months, and the regional agricultural committee drafted the implementation of the system of linking remuneration to output and the system of assigning the households full responsibility for task completion.

The participants held: these two systems suit our region's actual conditions and reflect the profound implementation of the principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session in the region. Comrades from various county CCP committees also exchanged experiences in implementing the agricultural production responsibility systems at the meeting.

The various kinds of agricultural production responsibility systems practiced at present are still imperfect. In view of the overall situation, the system of linking remuneration to output is preferable. However, all forms of the agricultural production responsibility systems serve the same purpose -- give play to the superiority of unified management and arouse the enthusiasm of the peasants. In the past, some comrades held that assigning production quotas to households meant assigning them with individual work and that individual work was not socialism. This is in fact a wrong concept. A great deal of facts have proved that what the peasants want to get rid of is the practice of egalitarianism and not the socialist road. The agricultural production responsibility systems do not mean a change in the ownership system but a change in the form of management. They are still socialist in nature.

The meeting pointed out: "The key to implementing, in an overall way, and perfecting the various forms of the agricultural production responsibility system lies in strengthening leadership, proceeding from the actual conditions, following the mass line and respecting the wishes of the majority of the masses. We can never seek truth from facts if we do not follow the mass line." It is necessary to let the masses choose their own form of production responsibility system. The meeting further demanded that all areas implement the agricultural production responsibility systems before and after autumn harvest and gradually perfect them in order to prepare for bumper harvests next year.

HAIKOU CPPCC FORUM SUPPORTS YE'S PROPOSAL

HK081312 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] On the morning of 3 October, the Haikou Municipal CPPCC Committee held a forum of personages from all walks of life to study and discuss NPC Chairman Ye Jianying's statement on reunification. The participants expressed the hope that the Taiwan authorities would make positive response to the nine-point proposals on realizing the peaceful reunification of the motherland as stated by NPC Chairman Ye.

Haikou Municipal CPPCC Committee Vice Chairmen Fan Shiru and Zhang Yi; responsible members of the democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce Chen Chuanjiao, Zhou Zheng, Zhou Hungmo, Lin Hongbao, Chen Yuan and Zeng Fangyue; former Kuomintang personnel who crossed over to the side of the people and counterespionage including Chen Jiaxin and Chen Bomin; and Taiwan compatriots Fang Yaonan, Li Guilin, and Wen Changgong, spoke at the meeting. Everybody said that the principles and policies of the CCP and the people's government on the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of the peaceful reunification are concrete and explicit, fair and reasonable. Fang Yaonan, a Taiwan compatriot, said, NPC Chairman Ye's statement expresses the wishes of the people. It is believed that the flesh-and-blood compatriots in Taiwan and old friends will certainly have greater courage to strive for the promotion of the reunification of the motherland after learning of this statement.

All the participants hoped that the Taiwan Kuomintang authorities would place the interests of the nation above everything else, discard all past misgivings, join hands with the CCP and the people of the whole country to accomplish the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

NAVAL UNIT IN HAINAN HOLDS NATIONAL DAY REVIEW

HK061246 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] On the National Day, the naval units stationed in Hainan solemnly held a naval review in the seaport of Yuelin. On the morning of 1 October, all the naval vessels were decorated with colored flags and anchored out the Yuelin Port. The brightly colored five-starred red flags fluttered in the breeze. The naval fleet under review consisting of missile-equipped convoy ships, missile-equipped speedboats, torpedo boats, submarine chasers and high-speed gunboats formed a single-line battle array. The powerful naval vessels were berthed in a row and guns and missile launchers stood lofty and firm on them. The sailors stood in orderly formations on the decks.

When the naval review began, all the sailors immediately faced the review vessel and saluted. The naval vessels then braved the wind and the waves and sped forward, demonstrating the heroic spirit of the South Sea sailors in defending the South China Sea.

After the naval review, responsible comrades of the naval units stationed in Hainan and of the party and government and the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture also visited the warship which was awarded a second class collective commendation for retrieving in the South Pacific a carrier-rocket data capsule and watched a diving demonstration.

HAINAN PLA UNIT CONDUCTS EXERCISE IN TONGZA

HK060920 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] While celebrating the 32d anniversary of the founding of the PRC, a certain PLA unit of the Hainan Military District held a military report exercise in Tongza township. Responsible comrades of the party and government of the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture and leading comrades of the Tongza Military Subdistrict reviewed the PLA subunits which carried out the military exercise. Some 10,000 people of all circles of the Tongza area watched the military exercise. (Wang Yefeng), responsible comrade of the party and government of the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture, spoke.

When the military exercise began, the commanders and fighters first gave solemn demonstrations of military parade and march-past. Amid majestic martial music, the subunits which took part in the military parade escorted the 1 August Army flag and marched past the command rostrum in orderly formations. The artillery and infantry subunits then gave splendid demonstrations in artillery fire, marksmanship and flamethrowing, fully demonstrating the valiant and heroic bearing and powerful arrays of the PLA during the new period. They also showed the great determination of the PLO units stationed in Hainan Island in pledging to fight to the death in defending the southern gate of the motherland.

HUBEI RIBAO ON DEVELOPING HEAVY INDUSTRY

HK071348 Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "We Must Strive To Enliven Heavy Industry Production"]

[Text] Today we carry a report on several heavy industrial enterprises. These enterprises, which used to receive insufficient production tasks and suffer from declining economic performance, now get more than enough production tasks and enjoy brisk economic performance. This news, presenting the commendable sense of responsibility and enthusiasm for work of the comrades of these enterprises in the development of the four modernizations, has proved that heavy industrial enterprises can make new contributions in this readjustment period.

During the readjustment of the national economy, it is definitely correct to give priority to the development of light industry and enable it to grow at a higher speed. However, some comrades have misunderstood this policy. Regarding heavy industry as a burden, they thought that heavy industrial enterprises could accomplish nothing. Such thinking has more or less hampered the full utilization of the production capacity of heavy industrial enterprises. In the past under the guidance of "leftist" ideology, we one-sidedly stressed the priority of developing heavy industry and thus kept it in a state of "self-contained circulation" [where products are only circulated within and between the heavy industries]. This practice has been proved to be a mistake. But correcting this mistake does not mean that the development of heavy industry can be neglected. The steady growth of agriculture and light industry, and the realization of the four modernizations will be impossible should there be no development of heavy industry and no support to agriculture and light industry by the iron and steel industry, coal mining industry, petrochemical industry and machine-building industry in producing sufficient products of great variety and good quality.

It should be admitted that some enterprises which originally were involved in capital construction, in particular the capital construction for heavy industry, have encountered more difficulties as the relationship between accumulation and consumption was readjusted, the scale of capital construction was greatly reduced and the speed of growth of some heavy industrial trades was appropriately lowered. Quite a proportion of the heavy industrial enterprises have reduced their production and are suffering losses and this has hindered them from maintaining a certain level of speed of growth during the readjustment of the national economy. This year, from January to August, the light industrial production in the whole province has increased by 15.4 percent over the same period last year, whereas the heavy industrial production has dropped by 6.2 percent, with less profit being turned over to the state. Whether the industrial production plan can be completed this year depends on whether we can stop the heavy industrial production from decreasing and increase it again. In other words, we have to reverse the stagnant, and even shrinking, situation of the heavy industrial production, in particular that of the machine building industry and speed up the healthy cycle of the national economy, while maintaining the growth of light industry. A great number of heavy industrial enterprises do not get enough production tasks and this is not because there is nothing to do, but rather that their products are unmarketable. Therefore, heavy industrial enterprises must further readjust their service direction and product structure. In particular, the machine building industry and some military industrial enterprises must give full play to the auxiliary function of market regulation under the guidance of state planning, seek more work tasks and promote more technical services, while gearing to the needs of the market, rural areas and export trade. If only we can boost morale, strengthen management and administration work, do away with old conventions and break new ground, we shall be able to raise production.

In order to make new contributions to the readjustment, not only do the heavy industrial enterprises have to actively open up new production directions, but also the economic leading bodies have to take measures to assign, in advance, a number of technological transformation and equipment renewal tasks to the machine-building industry. Most of the enterprises in our country were established in the 1950's and 1960's. The equipment in many of them has become out-of-date. Only by carrying out equipment renewal and technological transformation in the existing enterprises can we fully tap their potentials. At present, the situation is that on the one hand the old enterprises badly need to be renewed and transformed so as to promote new products, save energy, improve the quality of products, lower consumption and practice the comprehensive utilization of resources; and on the other hand, the machine building industry has a great amount of idle production capacity waiting for task assignments. We have overlooked the renewal and transformation of the existing enterprises for a long period in the past. Now is the appropriate time to make up our minds to conscientiously remedy the oversight. Once renewal and transformation are implemented, heavy industrial enterprises, and in particular the machine building industry, will be enlivened.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S LETTERS, VISITS -- The general office of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee recently held a conference in Dongguan County on the handling of people's letters and visits by party committees. The conference pointed out that the masses' reactions, suggestions and criticisms must be studied, reported to upper levels and handled promptly. The conference hoped that party committees at all levels will further strengthen leadership over the handling of people's letters and visits.
[Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 1 Sep 81 HK]

GUIZHOU FORUMS DISCUSS YE JIANYING'S PROPOSAL

HK090044 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Summary] Guizhou branches of the democratic national construction association and the federation of industry and commerce held a discussion on Chairman Ye's nine-point proposal. Mao Tieqiao, chairman of the two organizations and other leading members such as Qin Tianzhen and (Feng Chengnan) said: "The nine-point proposal put forth by Chairman Ye fully shows the sincerity of the Chinese Communist Party and the people's government for the reunification of the motherland. It is based on the long-term interests of our nation and country and manifests the broadmindedness of the Chinese Communist Party and the people's government. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will gain a clear understanding of the situation and value national interests above everything else and fall in with the wishes of the entire people to realize peaceful reunification through peace talks as soon as possible."

(Wu Xiaogao), vice chairman of the provincial federation of industry and commerce, and other members of the organization, including (Rao Kaixin), (Fu Beiping), (Tuai Heng) and (Mo Baiqing), pointed out in their speeches: "We welcome industrialists and businessmen from Taiwan who return to the mainland and to Guizhou and invest in a number of economic projects and exert their joint efforts to vigorously develop the Chinese nation."

The Guiyang municipal CPPCC also held a forum 2 days ago to discuss Chairman Ye's speech on the return of Taiwan to the motherland. At the forum, all participants warmly supported Chairman Ye's statement and sincerely hoped that the Taiwan authorities would abandon their historical prejudice and value the interests of the nation above everything else to cooperate with the Chinese Communist Party. They also hoped that the Taiwan authorities would make active contributions to the great unity of the Chinese nation and the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

ABUSES CAUSE WORK STOPPAGE IN KUNMING FACTORY

HK080828 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 8 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Workers of a factory in Kunming, the capital of south China's Yunnan Province, are now working doubly hard to make up for a 3-day work stoppage. In protest against factory officials' abuse of power in allotting residential housing, they stopped work in August, the YUNNAN RIBAO reports. The paper said the workers in the Kunming municipal transformer factory stopped production for 3 days and caused a loss of 40,000 yuan. It did not say how many workers took part.

In July, the factory decided to allot 46 newly-built apartments as well as a few other houses to workers, and the plant's workers' congress worked out a distribution plan. But the factory's party Secretary Bei Changwei, Director Zhang Peng and Trade Union Chairman Lu Zhongyou occupied the best new housing, totally disregarding the workers' congress plan, the paper said. Then, a few workers squatted in other new apartments and even some offices. The problems in housing distribution angered the majority of workers and touched off the strike, the paper said.

Early in September, a fact-finding team was sent to the factory by the municipal government. The team later issued a report criticizing the factory officials and demanding that they evacuate their new homes. The paper said the factory has resumed normal production and the three officials have made public self-criticisms. The apartments they took are to be reallocated according to the workers' congress plan.

In a commentary accompanying the report, the newspaper said that one lesson of the incident is that the workers' congress, regarded by China's party and state leaders as an important way to improve democratic factory management, deserves support from all.

GANGU'S FENG JIXIN VISITS SUN YAT-SEN STATUE

SK090318 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpts] On the morning of 8 October, over 20,000 people, including members of the preparatory committee for celebrating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, principal responsible persons of provincial and municipal party, government and army organs and representatives of various democratic parties and circles, paid their respects to Dr Sun Yat-sen's statue at the Zhongshan memorial hall in the (Chengguan) Park in Lanzhou municipality. At the ceremony to pay respects to Dr Sun Yat-sen, Li Dengying, vice chairman of the preparatory committee for celebrating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution and governor of the province, and Yang Zhilin, vice chairman of the preparatory committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, laid baskets of flowers at the statue and bowed along with the masses to salute Dr Sun Yat-sen.

Later, they toured the exhibition on the 1911 revolution in the Zhongshan memorial hall. About 134 cultural relics, pictures and goods were on display. Some are precious artifacts. Also present on the occasion were Fen Jixin, Li Bin, Li Peifu, Gao Jincun, Meng Dingjun, Li Keru, Wu Hongbin, Sun Runhua, Li Shenghua, (Ke Jiangshan), (Yang Fuxin), (Liu Lanting), Huang Zhengqing, Wang Bingxiang, Wang Zhibang, Liu Bing, Wang Shijie, Zhu Shengda, Xie Sonbai, Lu Zhongliang, Yan Shutang, Zheng Zhongyuan, Wu Song, Lu Weigong, Yu Guimin, Yang Hanlie, Mu Shengzhong [name indistinct], (Li Zhengting) and (Wu Xiuliang).

SHAANXI MARKS 1911 REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

HK090641 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Summary] On the afternoon of 5 October, the Shaanxi Provincial and Xian Municipal CPPCC Committees and the provincial KMT revolutionary committee jointly held a tea party to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. The tea party was presided over by Vice Governor Tan Weixu. Also attending the tea party were responsible people from the municipal CCP committee and the federation of industry and commerce including (Xu Xianren), (Yang Heding), (Fan Ning), (Yang Zhengqun), (Zhong Qingning), (Xiong Xindong), (Jie Daowu), (Chen Yachai), (Xu Huanchun), (Liu Jiahua) and (Ye Reng). More than 120 people, including veteran revolutionaries who participated in the 1911 revolution, relatives of martyrs, Taiwan compatriots, relatives of Taiwan compatriots and returned Overseas Chinese, were invited to the tea party.

During the party, 18 people gave speeches. In their speeches, they expressed their enthusiastic support of NPC Chairman Ye Jianying's statement on China's policy on achieving the peaceful return of Taiwan to the motherland. Veteran revolutionaries (Xu Zhongxiang) and (Guo Qingshan) recalled the days during the 1911 revolution and called for studying and bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of Dr Sun Yat-sen, strengthening unity among all nationalities and promoting the reunification of the country so that Taiwan would return to the bosom of the motherland as soon as possible. A comrade who had participated in the last two cooperative efforts between the KMT and the CCP recalled these past experiences and expressed his support of the call for a third cooperative effort between the two parties. He said that NPC Chairman Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal was a cordial call to the compatriots in Taiwan; moreover, cooperative effort between the two parties was actually initiated by Dr Sun Yat-sen himself.

Provincial CCP committee Secretary and provincial CPPCC committee Chairman Lu Jianren gave a speech at the meeting. He briefly recalled the history of the 1911 revolution which overthrew the 2,000 year-old feudal society and paved the way for the later revolution in which the CCP led the people all over the country to overthrow the three big mountains on the backs of the Chinese people and founded a new China. However, up to this day, the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, our motherland is still not united and the wish of Dr Sun Yat-sen has not been fulfilled. He hoped that the comrades attending the tea party would use their influence and try their best to contribute to the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

XINJIANG REGIONAL CPPCC SUPPORTS YE STATEMENT

HK090734 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Summary] The Xinjiang regional CPPCC held a forum on the afternoon of 3 October. The forum was attended by members of the regional CPPCC, trade union, women's federation, federation of industry and commerce and democratic parties as well former insurrectionary members of the Kuomintang. In their speeches, all participants unanimously said that they warmly support Chairman Ye's statement on Taiwan's return to the motherland and peaceful unification. They are determined to do their work well and make contributions to the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

Tan Youlin, vice chairman of the Xinjiang CPPCC said: "Chairman Ye's statement is in accord with the common desires and basic interests of the people of various nationalities throughout the country, compatriots of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese. His proposal also accords with the trends of our times and is based on the actual conditions of Taiwan. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will take the interests of the nation and state into full consideration and take an active step to respond to the proposal. We also hope that both sides will hold talks on the basis of reciprocity as early as possible and carry out their third cooperation. In so doing, the reunification of our motherland will be realized soon."

Yahefu Damaola, chairman of the regional federation of industry and commerce, and (Zhou Yiping), vice chairman of the same organization said: "The three communications (postal communications, the establishment of trade relations and transportation links) proposed by Chairman Ye will be realized in the near future. We warmly welcome businessmen and industrialists from Taiwan to take part in the economic construction of the motherland and make contributions to the four modernizations of our country. We also believe that our compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao as well as Overseas Chinese will support and welcome Chairman Ye's proposal and exert their efforts for its realization." (Zhang Changshen), member of the regional CPPCC whose ancestral village is in Taiwan, said: "People on both sides of the Taiwan Straits long for the reunification of the motherland. I have been away from Taiwan for more than 30 years, but I still cannot reunite with my family members. I sincerely hope that the Taiwan authorities will concern themselves with the righteousness of the nation and end the present situation in which the Chinese nation is divided."

Other participants pointed out the previous cooperation on two occasions between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party promoted the smooth progress of the northern expedition and ensured the final victory of the anti-Japanese war. The third cooperation will bring prosperity and happiness to our motherland. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will carry out Dr. Sun Yat-sen's behest and show their sincerity by cooperating with the Chinese Communist Party to realize the reunification of the motherland.

BRIEFS

GANSU CADRE LABOR SERVICE -- The Gansu Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular 23 September on restoring cadre labor services every weekend. The circular urges all party cadres, no matter what their position or seniority, to implement the cadre labor service provisions formulated by the CCP Central Committee in 1957. The circular notes that cadres of party and government organs at all levels should spend 2 or 3 hours in environment sanitation work every Saturday afternoon, excluding those who are old, weak, sick and disabled and who have taken up special missions. Party organizations under organs at all levels should make concrete arrangements for the services and conduct frequent work inspections to enable the services to develop into a long-term system and cadre work habit. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 25 Sep 81 SK]

LIAO CHENGZHI DISCUSSES LINKS WITH TAIWAN

OW091153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, Oct 9 (KYODO) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (parliament), indicated Friday that China had contacts with Taiwan before making its new reunification proposal last week.

In an hour-long meeting with a five-man group sent to Beijing by KYODO news service, Liao refused to go into detail but said China could not make such a proposal without having prior contact with the Taiwan authorities.

Liao is also adviser to the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office that has jurisdiction over Taiwan affairs.

On September 30, China's de facto head of state Ye Jianying proposed direct talks between the Chinese Communist and Nationalist Parties on reunification. Taiwan immediately rejected the proposal.

Stressing that the reunification of the mainland and Taiwan was China's supreme state policy, Liao claimed that reunification would be achieved in the near future. The problem will be resolved while people in their 70s are still alive, he asserted. He said China and Taiwan share two important points of view -- reunification of divided China and opposition to Soviet hegemonism. "There might be something more in common than just those two points," he opined.

Taiwan's President Chiang Ching-kuo will be the man on the other side when China and Taiwan open talks, Liao said. China should be broad-minded and give Taiwan some time to consider China's proposal, he said.

Liao said China overcame numerous difficulties to resume diplomatic relations with Japan and that a peace and friendship treaty with Japan took seven years to conclude.

Most of the Taiwanese people are Chinese from the mainland and share the same sentiments with those in the continent, he claimed. Reunification, if achieved, will be beneficial in ensuring peace not only in the Far East and Asia but also for the whole world, he said.

The KYODO delegation, led by managing editor Yasuhiko Inukai, left Japan last Sunday on a three-week visit to China.

PREMIER DENIES U.S. CAMPUS SPY CHARGES

OW080247 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Sun Yun-hsuan, president of the Executive Yuan, emphatically stated this afternoon that Chinese students on U.S. campuses are definitely not engaged in intelligence activities, and that the death of Chen Wen-cheng is still being investigated by prosecutors of the (?Ministry of Justice). President Sun asked everyone not to readily believe the malicious vilifications against the government.

James Soong, director of the Government Information Office, also made a solemn statement today at the Legislative Yuan in response to interpellation by (Tang Ming-hsiang) on the handling of inaccurate reporting by an ASSOCIATED PRESS reporter in Taiwan and the stand of the Government Information Office.

Director Soong said: Since its occurrence, the Chen Wen-cheng case has not only been followed closely by the people at home but has become of international concern. Any slight carelessness in the handling of the case by the government would hurt the dignity of the sovereignty and the integrity of the legal power of our country.

Since the case occurred, the government has conducted an investigation strictly according to law. However, many unfounded rumors have spread at home and abroad. The splittist elements advocating Taiwan independence abroad are on the one hand engaged in vicious vilifications and exaggerations and on the other asking the U.S. Government to intervene.

Director Soong said: [begin recording] Under the circumstances, the government information office has to pay the closest attention to and handle most carefully reports on the Chen case. Any errors or malicious reports detrimental to the sovereignty and legal power of the country will certainly not be tolerated, but should be checked and clarified promptly and swiftly. [Words indistinct] we must give first consideration to the security, sovereignty, independence and integrity of our country and the freedom of our (?people), and we cannot be indulgent toward someone, simply because he is a reporter of a U.S. press agency. Here I want to again seriously explain the attitude of our government. All investigations on the Chen case must be conducted according to the law of the Republic of China. Otherwise, it will not only undermine the legal and investigative procedures in our society at home, but will damage the dignity and integrity of our sovereignty and legal power internationally. Once we permit foreign interference our efforts over the past 100 years or so to abolish extraterritoriality will be wasted. [end recording]

PREMIER CALLS ON COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT

OW081433 Taipei CNA in English 1408 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Taipei, 8 Oct (CNA) -- Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, who arrived here with his entourage Thursday morning, said he is pleased to take part in the Republic of China's double tenth National Day celebrations.

"The achievements your nation has made economically and politically are admirable", President Carazo pointed out, adding, "I am particularly attracted by the success of rural reconstruction in Taiwan."

The Costa Rican leader made this remark at the Grand Hotel where he received Premier Sun Yun-hsuan, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung, and their wives, in the afternoon.

Madame Carazo chatted with Mrs Sun and Mrs Chu cordially while President Carazo was exchanging views of mutual concern with Premier Sun. Also present were Bernd H. Niehaus, Costa Rican foreign minister, Rafael Cob Jimenez, ambassador to Taipei, and Wu Wen-hui, the Republic of China's ambassador to Costa Rica, and their wives.

Upon arrival, the Costa Rican first couple, accompanied by a party of 10, received full military honors at the Sungshan military airport.

President Chiang Ching-kuo and Mrs Chiang warmly greeted the Costa Rican visitors at the welcoming ceremony.

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